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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

CHICAGO BEEF-BARONS VERSUS THE BRITISH CROWN

SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS have elapsed since King John gave way to the Barons at Runnymede, and in this interim the British Crown has increased in power so largely that now it defies the beef-barons of Chicago, whose rule has endured unshaken the efforts of more than one Administration at Washington. Our Government is not denied a part in the matter, however, for the British seizure of American meat is characterized by the London *Times* as "a compliment to American jurisprudence," since the doctrine of "continuous voyage," under which the ruling was made, was promulgated by American courts during the Civil War. But this compliment does not seem to please our newspapers, whose criticisms of the decision range from denunciations of it as "a British outrage" and "robbery by prize-court" to dispassionate analyses and predictions that it will be reversed on appeal. Some editors, however, share the view of *The Wall Street Journal*, which sees no ground for questioning the British court's interpretation of the law, and remarks that "if its finding of facts is correct, the decision would be approved even in an American court." Meanwhile those most immediately concerned—the Chicago packing companies of Morris, Armour, Hammond, Swift, and Sulzberger—intend to appeal the case before the British Privy Council, which meets this month. "Should this appeal fail," said a representative of these packers to a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "then it will be necessary for the American State Department to conduct diplomatic negotiations concerning our products; and if the two Governments are unable to agree it will probably be necessary eventually to appoint an international commission." In this connection it is interesting to recall that Dr. Dumba, in one of his intercepted letters, quotes a partner of the Armour firm as saying that the packers still held in reserve a trump-card, namely, "a refusal to export meat to England under any circumstances." While this controversy, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, "is not so serious a matter as the difference over the German submarine operations," it is nevertheless "not calculated to strengthen friendly relations with Great Britain."

The facts, as gathered from press dispatches, are as follows: In November, 1914, four Scandinavian steamships bound from American ports to Copenhagen with American cargoes, including tinned meats, bacon, and rubber, were seized in transit by the British authorities. After innumerable delays the case of these ships came before a British prize-court, and on September 16, nearly a year after their seizure, the bulk of their cargoes was declared forfeited to the Crown on the ground that its real destination was Germany, where it was to be used by the Army and Navy. In handing down his decision Sir Samuel Evans, president of the court, complained of bad faith on the part of American shippers and declared that "belligerents are entitled to expect from neutrals a frank course of conduct." As evidence that the goods seized were for German consumption he pointed to the sudden and enormous increase in the number of such shipments to Scandinavia immediately after the outbreak of the war. These four ships when captured, he said, were carrying more than thirteen times as much meat to Copenhagen as under normal conditions would be taken to that port. To rule otherwise than that this surplus was for German consumption, he said, would be "to allow one's eyes to be blinded by theories and technicalities."

In a statement given to the press by the attorneys of the Chicago packers we read:

"England's confiscation of four cargoes of American meat valued at $2,500,000 and the holding of thirty other cargoes valued at $12,500,000, as announced in press dispatches, are not justified by the facts or any principle of international law. It can only be construed as another step in England's policy to interfere with the trade of American citizens with the citizens of neutral countries.

"All these shipments were destined to neutral countries, and the ships' papers at the time of their seizure clearly showed such fact. They were not destined to or for the enemy of Great Britain, and upon the trial of the case no evidence showing they were destined to such enemy of Great Britain was adduced, and none could have been. This makes necessary further presentation of stronger protests to the Department of State for an equitable adjustment of the claim. . . . . .

"From the start these seizures have been arbitrary and unwarranted, and in spite of vigorous protests of our State Department to the representatives of Great Britain.

"It would appear from the brief dispatches that the court bases its right to seize these shipments on the theory that the amount of products being shipped to Denmark in these neutral ships is in excess of quantities received prior to the declaration of war. These neutral countries received large quantities of these products through German ports prior to the war and through other sources of supply which the war cut off. That these countries wanted more of our products than before furnished no justification for such seizure."

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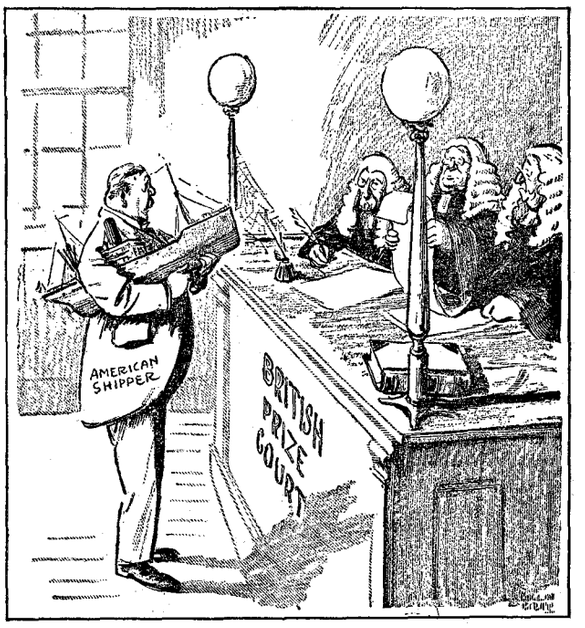
After referring to a previous admission by Sir Samuel Evans that the fivefold increase in the importation of American copper by neutral countries contiguous to Germany did not prove that the copper was intended for Germany, and recalling Premier Asquith's explanation that the increase in the exports of coal from Great Britain to Scandinavian countries "was not so much due, and indeed was not due at all, to their being ultimately destined to Germany, as the fact was that these countries were deprived for the time being of the supplies that they have been accustomed to receive from the enemy country," this statement goes on to say:

"There are a number of other shipments of packing-house products, valued at $12,000,000, being held up by England, which have never been brought to the prize-court. England seeks to justify confiscation of the cargoes on the theory of necessity of reprisals against Germany, the same explanation which was given by Germany for its submarine activities. As a matter of fact, the effect of these seizures is to injure and destroy the neutral trade of this country, with whom England is ostensibly at peace. There is absolutely no justification under international law or under any Order in Council for any of the seizures made by Great Britain.

"The situation is such that the packers are making very light shipments to neutral countries, for fear of further seizure, in view of their past experience.

"It is of paramount importance that our Government protest promptly and vigorously against England's interference with our trade with neutral nations, and also insist upon the opening of neutral markets to as unrestricted shipments from this country as were enjoyed previous to the outbreak of the war.

"The result of Great Britain's present policy has had a depressing effect on the live-stock market, and the continuance of this policy will have a further depressing effect on the live-stock industry."



THE COURT—"There is no evidence against you; so we find you guilty." —Kirby in the New York *World*.

Denouncing the action of the prize-court as "a British outrage," the Milwaukee *Sentinel* exclaims:

"What right has Great Britain to fix and determine the amount of merchandise which American exporters may sell to their customers in Denmark? None whatever. . . . . .

"The packers have their appeal to the privy council. Then we shall see what we shall see. But any American who fails to see the paramount need for his country of a navy as good as the best, if we are ever to have our plain rights decently and automatically respected by these European bullies, must be past praying for."

This confiscation of some millions' worth of American meat "on the unproved hypothesis that it was destined for Germany," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "is a forcible reminder that the United States is facing conditions, not theories, in its international relations." The same paper goes on to say:

"The basic fact of our situation is simply that we can not rely upon an academic formula to buttress us against the pressure of violent conflicting interests. We are between the millstones of Germany's vital interests and Great Britain's, and it will take something more substantial than a theory of international law to keep our rights or interests from being crusht.

"Our contention is that our interests are pursued within the clear limits of our rights as peaceful neutrals. But we shall make a serious mistake if we delude ourselves with the notion that in the mighty clash of empires, a struggle involving greater forces and more vital interests than were arrayed in any past conflict, our interests will be respected as legal rights or our acts accepted because they square with theories while profoundly affecting conditions.

"Germany appears to have seen fit to yield her contention for the time being, perhaps bearing a grudge to be vented at a more favorable opportunity.

"The question arises, What are we going to do in the case of Britain? Will the Government consider the citizens harmed by the British acts less worthy of its protection than those harmed by the Germans'; and if not, will Britain yield to our powerless representations as Germany has yielded?

"Our situation is deplorable. If we do not protest the conduct of the British fleet we not only abandon the rights of one class of American citizens where we have upheld the rights of another class, but we stand forth as favoring the British against the Germans. On the other hand, if we make against Britain the same threat we made against Germany, Britain may not yield, and then what are we going to do about it?

"If Britain yields now under stress of circumstances, she, too, may hold a grudge and wait for a more favorable time to vent it—perhaps in the Pacific.

"We can not long sport our jewelry in the presence of hungry, armed nations. That is certain. If they do not begin to rob us now, they will do so sooner or later unless we are able to defend ourselves."

And under the heading "Robbery by Prize-Court," the New York *World* says:

"It must be noted that when these ships were seized there was not a legitimate pretense that their cargoes were contraband. The British Orders in Council which are now operative had not been issued. The German Government had not commandeered the food-supply of the Empire. The submarine campaign against British and neutral commerce had not been inaugurated. With some uncertainty and irregularity, Great Britain was revising its contraband list almost daily, but it had not touched the subject of civilian food. It now appropriates as lawful prize American property which at the time it was seized, whatever its status might have been later, was clearly exempt. Making use of delay to the utmost, it rests its judgment at last not upon conditions existing when it asserted jurisdiction, but upon conjecture like that which led the commander of a *U*-boat to sink a great liner which he thought was trying to ram him.

"The British prize-court, therefore, does what it can in its own sphere to justify the impulses that rule in the conning-towers of German submarines. Suspicion is enough to excuse robbery in Great Britain, as thus far it has been to glorify assassination in Germany.

"Is there no neutral right to life, property, trade, or travel that any belligerent is bound to respect?"

"Natural exasperation with Great Britain in the West over the meat-seizures will add to the impatience of the South over cotton," predicts the Newark *Evening News*, and the New York *American*, after denouncing the action of the prize-court as arbitrary and high-handed, exclaims ironically: "It is amazing that the British should go through the form of borrowing our money. Why don't they just take it?" "The English court has not applied the principle of the continuous voyage liberally or reasonably in condemning these cargoes," declares the Washington *Evening Star*, and many papers agree with the New York *Evening Post* that the shippers have an additional and serious grievance in Great Britain's dilatoriness with these cases. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"Great Britain, in effect, is trying to revive the commerce-

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strangling edicts of the Napoleonic era, when the neutrals had become mere pawns in the struggle for the mastery of Europe. The United States can not consent to the surrender of all the guaranties of neutral freedom won since 1815. It has protested against the policy laid down in the British Orders in Council and in the British prize-courts. It must continue to protest against them."

But "the time for protests has ended," thinks the Washington *Post*, in which we read:

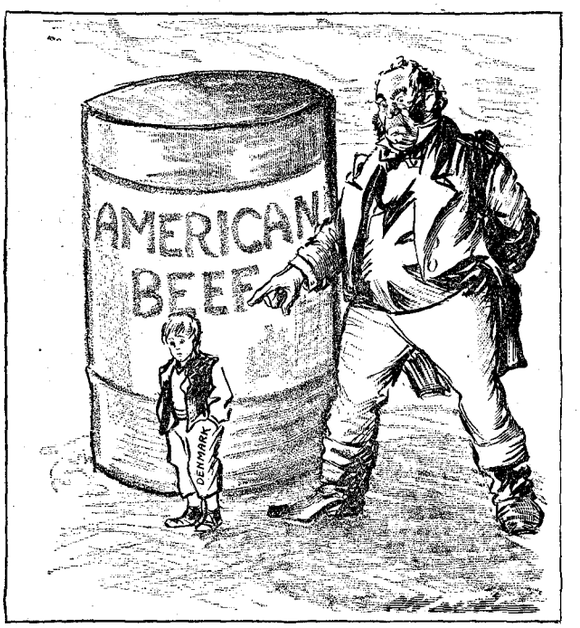
"The President will only humiliate the American people by phrasing any more protests to either the British or the French Government.

"The time for action is now here, and as our battle-ships and our cruisers were built to defend our rights, their place is now steaming alongside the vessels which convey our commerce to and from the ports of the neutral and peaceful countries of Europe. . . . . .

"This is not a question for meat-packers to arrange; it is not a matter for cotton-planters or cotton-shippers to adjust; it is not to be settled by British Government agreement with rubber-manufacturers of the United States, tradesmen ready to accept British vassalage, British domination of their supplies and their outputs to make a profit on their transactions.

"It is a question of national rights of the first order and of the highest importance affecting directly every financial, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and labor interest in the United States, and this action of Great Britain is an actual denial of the independence of the United States.

"There is no question before our people so vital to their national standing as this, and all aid, comfort, assistance, or sympathy to Great Britain and its allies who deny our country freedom of the seas should be regarded as disloyalty to our own country until those rights are acknowledged and respected by the violators and offenders."



EVIDENCE.

JOHN BULL—"'E carn't eat all o' that!"

—Weed in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

Pointing out that the present issue with Great Britain is complicated by the fact that the ruling of the British court "has been anticipated in principle by the behavior of the other belligerent," the New York *Globe* remarks:

"The *Frye*, an American ship bearing food to Great Britain, was stopt and ship and cargo destroyed before the British Admiralty committed itself to similar action. Germany held up food going from Denmark and Holland to Great Britain, flax going in an American vessel from Archangel to Belfast, and lumber going from Sweden to British ports. Moreover, it does not appear that the German Navy will permit any neutral ship, no matter how loaded, to proceed to a Russian Baltic port, and Turkey had laid an absolute prohibition on neutral commerce going through the Dardanelles to Russia's Black Sea ports."

Many papers, however, refuse to excite themselves over the case of the confiscated meat-cargoes—first, because they think the circumstantial evidence is against the packers; and secondly, because the prize-court decision is not final. "The American people," affirms the New York *Press*, "have no more doubt than the presiding judge that these supplies were intended for ultimate delivery and use in Germany"; and it cites our own official figures to show that a decrease of $84,918,081 in exports from New York to German ports was balanced by an increase of $84,226,966 in exports from the same port to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. "It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that these meat-shipments were suspicious in character and amount," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes that these meat-cargoes "were not consigned to purchasers in Denmark, or even to *bona-fide* consignees 'on order,' but to agents of the shippers themselves." "Legally," thinks the Boston *Transcript*, "Great Britain's strict compliance with international law is not likely to be successfully challenged by the Chicago packers," and the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* concludes:

"There can be no reasonable doubt that if there is justice in the claims of the American packers they will obtain in the courts of England whatever they deserve. There will be time enough for the United States Government to take up the cudgels on their behalf when it appears that their rights have been denied them.

"American business men have a right, undoubtedly, to attempt to feed the German armies, but if the British Navy succeeds in intercepting such shipments the shippers are in the position of gamblers who have lost. If it is true that the $15,000,000 worth of meat which is the subject-matter of the present litigation was not intended for the German military forces, the shippers will doubtless be able to establish that fact. It seems that their refusal to accept this burden of proof is the reason for the present decision adverse to them. They insist that the British Government must prove affirmatively that the meat was intended for the German Army, and on the appeal which has been granted to them this issue will be tested. Naturally there is no subject for action by the diplomatic representatives of the American Government while the claims of its citizens still remain in the process of adjudication in the courts of a friendly Power."

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* explains that this prize-court decision will not affect in any way our State Department's long-heralded note to Great Britain concerning the freedom of the seas. Turning again to the Boston *Transcript*, we read:

"The trouble with the average American in discussing the rights of neutrals at sea is his error in overlooking the broad principles we ourselves laid down in our own Civil War. Our courts have held that where the destination of the cargo was the enemy, the fact that it went first to a neutral made no difference, and this is a precedent which we can not now upset, and which, considering our possible necessities in the future, we should not break down if we could.

"At the time of the Civil War cotton was not used in the manufacture of explosives, as is the case to-day, yet we made cotton contraband of war, and did not permit anybody to buy cotton of the South, so that wide-spread suffering prevailed abroad where mill-operatives starved in the textile centers of the world. The present case hinges upon the theory of ultimate destination which we ourselves then wrote into the fabric of international law, and on this ground Great Britain's position would seem to be secure. . . . . .

"It is difficult to see how the assertion of the packers that the seizure 'is not justified by the facts or any principle of international law' can be successfully substantiated. Misunderstanding evidently exists, as some newspaper reports indicate, as to the status of foodstuffs at the time of the seizure of these meat-cargoes by Great Britain. That should be cleared away by reference to the first British proclamation of August 4, 1914, and communicated to the State Department on the following day by Ambassador Page, which lists, as Article 1 of Schedule II, foodstuffs as contraband of war. The question of actual destination then remains, and on that our hands are tied."

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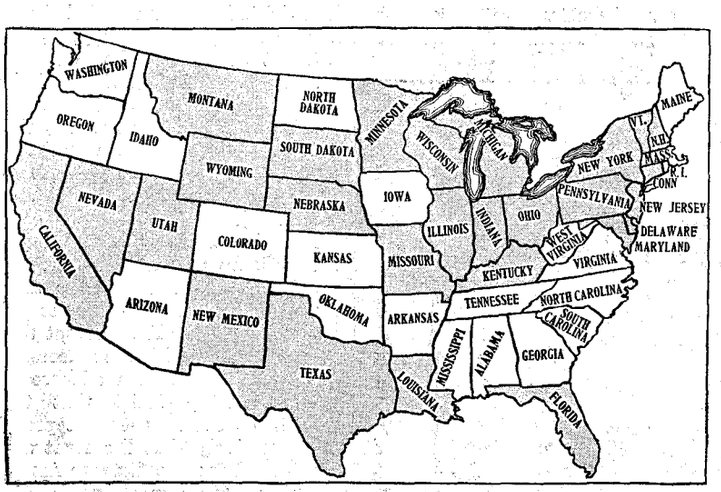
THE NINETEENTH DRY STATE

SWUNG INTO THE PROHIBITION COLUMN by a vote of two and one-half to one, South Carolina makes the whole South east of the Mississippi River "dry," excepting Louisiana and Florida, which causes the Springfield *Republican* to remark that in the "immense sections" of the United States now under prohibition régime the effects of the policy "may be studied to some advantage, particularly if the Webb-Kenyon Federal liquor law concerning the interstate transportation of liquor successfully stands attack in the courts on its constitutionality." But because a provision of South Carolina's new law permits the importation of liquor for personal consumption, many skeptical observers think that the State will be prohibition in little more than name and that "everybody who has the slightest knowledge of the ropes will get all the liquor he can pay for." The "drys" carried forty-two out of forty-four counties, we learn from press dispatches, while the city of Charleston went against prohibition by a vote of ten to one. The ballots cast numbered 60,000, which is said to be a light vote "as compared to a Democratic primary on account of general election requirements, the voters being called on to show paid-up tax receipts and registration certificates." The law goes into effect on January 1, 1916, and, as is noted by various journals, it "marks the termination of the dispensary system established by Governor Ben Tillman twenty-two years ago." The dispensary system, we are reminded, abolished the saloons and substituted a State-managed series of places where liquor was sold in sealed packages "not to be opened on the premises," and the resultant profits were divided between the State, county, and municipality. Charges of corrupt mismanagement brought about a modification of the law in 1907, by which the voters of each county were permitted to choose between prohibition and a county dispensary. Two years ago seven new counties came out for the dispensary under this law, observes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and "now the State goes out of the booze business for good." To some outside onlookers who question the eventual efficacy of South Carolina's electoral decision the Columbia *State* says that the "undoubtedly decisive" prohibition majority is sure to "convince the advocates of the sale of liquors in South Carolina of the futility of resistance to the enforcement of the law." In a financial sense, we read, the city of Aiken had, in proportion to its population, "more at stake than any other community of South Carolina south of Columbia," yet it voted "four or five to one" for the abolition of the liquor traffic, altho it has had "the profits of the dispensaries without interruption for years." Columbia itself voted heavily against the dispensaries, observes *The State*, which goes on to say:



THE WHITE STATES HAVE STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION LAWS.

"The inference is clear that the electors of South Carolina have not been guided by sordid considerations. They are not afraid of higher taxes if they bring improved morals and manners. The character of South Carolinians has stood successfully a severe test in that the argument of profits has not appealed to them.

"While opposition of the electors to the liquor traffic, however conducted, is written first as the verdict, the secondary verdict is that the dispensary plan of controlling the traffic is a failure. Nine years ago the people spoke their disapprobation of the State dispensary. The county dispensaries have proved infinitely less evil than was that disgraceful institution, but they have been weighed and found wanting. It may be set down as sure that not again will South Carolina consent to the wedlock of government and whisky. The thing was never accomplished, in 1892, by consent of the people. They were tricked into it, and, tho the road of escape was long and weary, they are at last free of it for all time."

Furthermore, this journal makes the emphatic statement that it "does not risk saying that prohibition is the final 'solution of the whisky question,'" yet this vote puts the duty to the hand of "honest, manly citizens" to "uphold the law," and it adds:

"If any honest man there be who thinks that he can not live where the whisky-traffic is outlawed, he owes it to himself to go, and stand not upon the order of his going, to some land where it is lawful. To remain and encourage, tacitly or actively, an unlawful traffic will be to become a breaker of the law and an enemy of the commonwealth."

The State then reprints from the Charleston *News and Courier* what it describes as "frank editorial expressions." Says the Charleston paper:

"What the consequences of prohibition will be only the future can determine. The one thing that is certain is that in Charleston it will not go of its own motion. Let the people who have voted for prohibition understand that clearly now; and let them, if they be wise, direct their energies against the violators of the law, when these spring up, as undoubtedly they will, and not simply sit off and rail at Charleston if the law shall work badly here. An intelligent appreciation of the facts is a prerequisite to progress in a matter of this sort; and a prime fact in this connection is that there does not exist in Charleston now a sentiment against blind tigers strong enough to make their existence precarious. We do not know whether it is possible for such a sentiment to be built up here. That depends in large measure upon the course of events in the State at large as well as upon the course of events in Charleston."

From these remarks *The State* claims that it is fair to infer that "*The News and Courier* would enter no protest against legislation that would enable the people of South Carolina to enforce a statute which the community of Charleston neglected or refused to enforce." Meanwhile *The News and Courier*, on the subject of "Drinking in a Dry State," asks "whether anybody needs the twelve gallons of whisky a year now permitted for personal consumption under the gallon-a-month law."

While the dispensary system has been "condemned in the house of its friends," says the New York *World*, and "so is not likely to find approval elsewhere, one problem common to all prohibition States remains." Noting then that Charleston voted 10 to 1 against prohibition, *The World* adds: "In the face of that sentiment locally it will be easier to enact laws than to enforce them." On the same point the New York *Evening Post* thinks that "there is an evident possibility that the largest city may have to be coerced, as have been Memphis and Nashville in Tennessee." In reply to the assertion made in some quarters that the South Carolina law "can not be evaded by any citizen or any community," the Newark *News* says that if this be true the "Palmetto State will prove an exception to the general rule in American commonwealths that have adopted prohibition." *The Star*, of the same New Jersey city, says that judging from the "kind of liquor-law enforcement that has prevailed in South Carolina since 1893, the blind tigers and conniving officials will flourish more abundantly than ever before."

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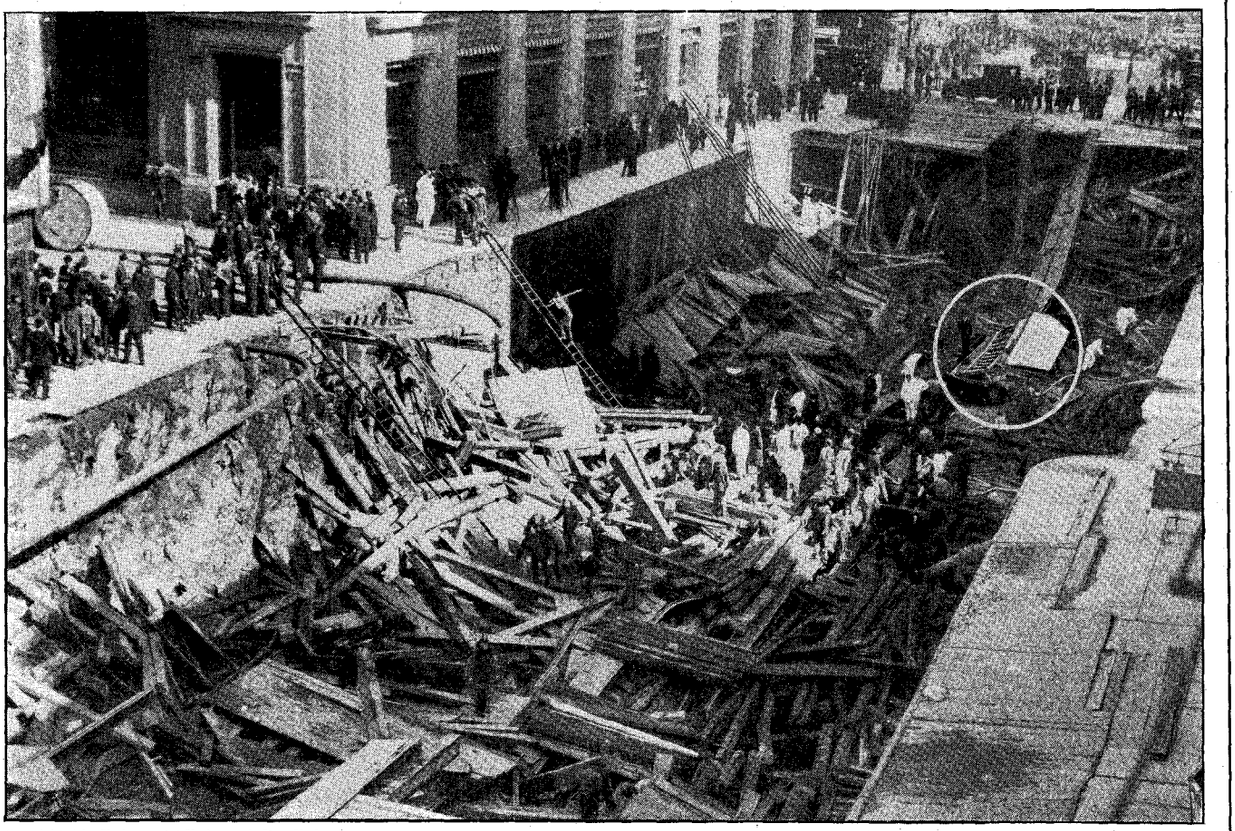

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A NEW PERIL IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

As crowds of men and women were hurrying along the temporary wooden roadway on Seventh Avenue to work on the morning of September 22d, the familiar noise of a blast was followed by a terrifying lift of the wooden street under them, which then sank thirty feet into the excavation for the new subway. A crowded trolley-car, a huge automobile-truck, and other vehicles were engulfed. Two of the persons killed were passengers in the car, as were most of the eighty-five injured. The remaining five dead were laborers in the tunnel. The number of killed and injured would have been much greater if it had not been that the supports of the roadway yielded slowly, thus permitting hundreds to flee down the side streets. The avenue was ripped open the length of two blocks. There are miles of similar temporary pavement at present in New York City. The white circle shows the trolley-car which "crumpled like pasteboard when it struck the tangle of iron, wood, and rock."

STUPENDOUS "HIGH COST" OF WARRING

THAT "MONEY TALKS" is once more proved by the comment of editorial observers on the latest figures from London and Paris which show what the war is costing. The state of things on any of the battle-fronts is an unheeded topic for the moment as they contemplate the European nations mortgaging their future generations. The war is now costing Great Britain $25,000,000 a day, we learn from cable dispatches, and the third war-budget introduced in the House of Commons by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the greatest in the world's history. In France Mr. Ribot, Minister of Finance, presenting a bill for the appropriation of $1,240,000,000 "for the expenses of the last quarter of the year," stated in the Chamber of Deputies that the average monthly war-expenses of Russia are $360,000,000, and that those of Germany approach $500,000,000 per month. At present France is spending daily about $10,000,000, estimators calculate on the basis of the figures of last June, which were $8,700,000 a day. In the judgment of the Boston *News Bureau* "all the active belligerents in the war can not now be spending much if any less than $75,000,000 in aggregate a day." If we reckon in addition, says this journal, the indirect costs of the conflict in "property-destruction, waste and loss and diversion, destruction or crippling of human energy, at another fifty millions a day," we have "a gross cost of close to $1,400 for every second of the war day and night." To show the progressive course of war-expenses, this journal then gives "a rough outline, in round figures," of the military and civil expenditures of both France and England from August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1915, as follows:

	England	*France*
Five months, 1914	$875,000,000	$1,340,000,000
First six months, 1915	2,140,000,000	2,000,000,000
Third quarter, 1915	1,380,000,000	1,120,000,000
Fourth quarter, 1915	*2,450,000,000	1,220,000,000
Total	$6,845,000,000	$5,680,000,000

*Estimated.

Turning then to England's new war-budget, this journal tells us that it raises the tax-bill of the country by one-half, or by $510,000,000 a year, and adds:

"This total is relatively huge, but is not, of course, the main dependence for meeting colossal war-costs. That has to be borrowing, to the tune of over six billions a year at the current rate. But the new taxes will supply a steady stream of revenue, much needed in the near future. Also, without much doubt, it will continue far enough into the future, even if not increased, to care for new fixt charges in the way of trebled, or even quadrupled, debt-interest, of pensions, etc.

"The obvious way to augment Government revenue is to increase the percentage of levy on commodities consumed. The sketchy outline of the new budget as cabled shows that this has of course been done. Customary tax-victims, such as tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco, have been hit heavily, the only surprize being that alcoholic liquors do not suffer an addition to the already large taxes.

"But there is a stern limit to the practicability or fairness of thus adding to taxation on staples or necessaries. Hence the resort also to added imposts on luxuries. Six cents a gallon on motor-spirits and a 33⅓ per cent. duty on various luxuries afford the answer here; and therewith might well be classed the doubling of rates on patent medicines. Taxation of luxuries may have a doubly salutary effect, in adding to public revenues

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and in fostering the propaganda for collective economy in war-time."

Mr. Lloyd-George is then referred to as having first "notably indicated" that the income tax is "the great single reliance for new revenue." Already relatively high, observes *The News Bureau*, it is now increased "by 40 per cent., or $187,000,000, to $650,000,000 a year." The striking income-tax changes in the new budget are the extension of the tax to incomes as low as $650 a year, and the "further heavy increment to the supertax on large incomes." Thus now in England an annual income of $40,000 to $45,000 pays 12½ per cent.; an income of $45,000 to $50,000 must pay nearly 16 per cent., while an income of $50,000 pays 17½ per cent. We read then:

"The novelty of the budget lies in a further attempt at reaching ability to pay and at justice of levy in striking with a 50 per cent. tax at excess surplus above the ordinary rate in recent years resulting from abnormal war-profits. The Government's spending created this opulence; the Government therefore feels entitled to share evenly therein. It is a retributive justice that will satisfy many elements in England as well as yield perhaps $150,000,000 a year to the treasury.

"The practicability of this mode of tax remains to be wholly demonstrated, apart from its principle. It may hit at undue contractors' profits, but also at enterprise and foresight in buying raw materials, etc., and discourage future enterprise. The Government of course makes no pretense at reimbursing half of any war-losses."

If the war is costing England twenty-five million dollars a day, remarks the Paterson *Call*, then "it may be taken for granted that it is costing the other belligerents proportionately as much," which suggests to this journal the question: "How much longer can they stand it?" As *The Call* thinks the sum of twenty-five million a day is "more than the ordinary mind can comprehend," it has recourse to the New York *Sun's* way of putting it more plainly:

"At $25,000,000 a day, the cost of the war to Great Britain alone, the war could be carried on for only a short time, according to the following schedule, which gives the cost of some well-known enterprises:

"Cost of *Lusitania*, at $7,500,000, seven hours.

"Cost of battle-ship *Queen Elizabeth*, at $17,500,000, seventeen hours.

"City budget for 1914, $190,495,551, seven and one-half days.

"Total cost of automobiles manufactured in United States in 1909, $249,202,000, ten days.

"Cost of entire subway system of New York, $330,000,000, thirteen days.

"Cost of Woolworth building, $13,500,000, thirteen hours.

"Wheat-crop of entire world, at $1 a bushel, $2,697,000,000, 107 days."

A contrast between this and other wars is drawn by the New York *World*. Formerly, we read, the vanquished became slaves and the victors "owners of their labor." Germany in 1871 "changed the form but not the substance in taking a billion-dollar cash indemnity from France, which put French industry under substantial bondage to Germany for generations ahead." And this journal adds:

"Now victors and vanquished alike are enslaving themselves. They are so far being enslaved to their own monumental debts that the victors in slavery at the end will be unable to collect productive indemnities from the vanquished, equally enslaved. Taxes must be piled upon taxes merely to carry along this dead weight of debt. They are already reaching proportions in all the belligerent countries which will cripple industry for generations to come. They may not then be equal to the interest-demands of this brutal taskmaster, Debt, upon each of these nations of slaves.

"When this point will be reached we can not tell. It can not be far off as war-costs are now mounting, and when it comes the war must end. But there will then remain such a condition of wide-spread industrial slavery as the world never saw before or ever had to deal with against internal revolution."

CHICAGO "INDICTS" THE SOUTH

THE BITTER FLINGS that filled the newspapers of Russia and Germany for months before the war began are now being duplicated in the press of Chicago and the South. Mobilization has not been ordered yet, however, and the worst may be averted. The hyphenated Southern-Chicagoans and Chicagoan-Southerners have at least held no mass-meetings, started no patriotic papers, and even written no impassioned poetry; so there is hope. The South, it seems, could stand the criticisms leveled at Georgia for the Frank lynching, especially as the Southern press joined the Northern in their condemnation. But suddenly the Chicago *Tribune* appeared with a 42-centimeter or poison-gas editorial describing the South sweepingly as "a region of illiteracy, blatant self-righteousness, cruelty, and violence." The result is that Georgia and her sister States unite in a serried line of journalistic counter-attack. The Chicago paper refuses to regard the lynching as a sporadic outbreak of local mob-violence—it was "the spirit of the vendetta." Georgia has developed men, we are informed, who "could carry for months a premeditated policy of outrage against law and cruelty to a tortured human being and execute that policy in the end by taking the man away from the State and killing him." That this could happen, *The Tribune* claims, "reveals a fault in organization," and it adds:

"A vendetta is possible in a low social organization, one which has not learned self-control, which has not been sufficiently trained in the rudiments of education to submit itself to restraints necessary to the orderly processes of society.

"The South is backward. It shames the United States by illiteracy and incompetence. Its hill-men and poor whites, its masses of feared and bullied blacks, its ignorant and violent politicians, its rotten industrial conditions, and its rotten social ideas exist in circumstances which disgrace the United States in the thought of Americans and in the opinion of foreigners.

"When the North exhibits a demonstration of violence against law by gutter-rats of society, there is shame in the locality which was the scene of the exhibition. When the South exhibits it there is defiance of opinion.

"The South is barely half-educated. . . . Until it is improved by the invasion of better blood and better ideas it will remain a reproach and a danger to the American Republic."

In a subsequent issue *The Tribune* acknowledges the receipt of protests from Southerners that it is "vindictive and inutile, unjust and malignant in its abuse of a whole section of the country for the work of twenty-five men." To this *The Tribune* says, "the answer is that the twenty-five did what the people of Georgia and the people of the South wanted done, and did what the people of the South tolerate, defend, and advocate." It is conceded by *The Tribune* that the North is not free from the spirit which flares up in the South, but altho the North is "able to show an act of violence for every one exhibited in the South," nevertheless the North "does not condone or defend them, and it does endeavor to get at the causes which produce them." We read then that it is "a concern of the nation that the Southern States should reestablish themselves as respected units in a union," and that "if nothing but abuse" can make them realize "their ways are unworthy of their traditions" and our history, "then the abuse ought to be given them until the tongue of the abuser is tired, even if the sensibilities of the abused can not be hurt and the sense of the abused aroused."

Turning to the "spasm of rhetoric" which *The Tribune* fully expected from its Southern contemporaries, it pronounces its last editorial word on the matter. From this we cull the following:

"We have no bitter feeling toward the South. We know, however, that it worships women in the abstract and permits the embodiment of the abstract to slave in the mills without any protection of a human structure more delicate than that of the male. . . . . .

"The South, because of the misfortune of its composition,

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part bullied black and part bullying white, is entitled to sympathy. It has a tremendous problem, and the North would be stupid if it did not realize what the South has to meet. But 50 per cent. of the South's troubles have nothing to do with the black and white question. Fifty per cent. of them arise out of the Southern habit of assuming that the flower of humanity blooms most luxuriantly south of the Ohio River and that no human intelligence is needed for the direction of this natural growth.

"If one-half the energy the South devotes to blowing its own bazoo would be devoted to discovering its own faults, there would not be a half-dozen negroes burned at the stake in the next fifty years, and inside the next five years there would not be one Southern father scolding one twelve-year-old Southern girl for her inability to earn more in a mill. . . . . .

"The disadvantages of a sectional quarrel, even journalistic, are too obvious to need explanation. *The Tribune* already has the Southern journalists writing their voluble and valuable heads off. We're done. The South is interesting only as it is a part of the American nation. Some day it will be a more important part. That day will come when it corrects a lot of its ideas, and that day will come when it begins to think more and talk less."

CHICAGO CULTURE.
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

From Virginia to Texas the South rallies to the defense of Georgia and of itself as the result of the Chicago *Tribune's* criticism. The "blot" of the Frank lynching, and of any lynching, is admitted, but we are reminded also there is such a thing as crime both repellent and brutal in Illinois and other States "north of the Mason and Dixon line." What the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and other Southern journals particularly resent is the *Tribune's* effort to revive old sectional rancor, and they are pleased to notice that "the press of the North paid no attention to the *Tribune's* attempted campaign." Of all the editorial comment elicited by the Chicago daily, according to the Nashville *Tennessean*, none surpasses in effectiveness the editorial which appeared in *The Columbia State* under the caption, "Crime Is Not Sectional." *The Tennessean* informs us that copies of it have been sent to every editor in the North. *The Columbia State* refers to the *Tribune's* "absurdly sweeping accusations" about the South's "want of respect for law," and observes:

"Since then a mob besieged a jail in Illinois with intent to lynch a negro prisoner. The sheriff succeeded in smuggling him out of harm's way.

"Since then, in Rhode Island, a wealthy and fashionable physician has been assassinated on the highroad by night.

"Since then, in New Jersey, a wealthy and prominent real-estate owner has been secretly assassinated on the highroad.

"Since then, in Rhode Island, a judge of the law courts, known as a 'terror to evil-doers' on account of his rigorous sentences, has been secretly assassinated.

"This does not prove that the North is worse than the South, but when such things can happen and a Northern man writes down 'the South' as a part of this Republic not civilized, he writes himself down as an ass.

"The friends of law and civilization in Georgia, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Rhode Island are together not so numerous that they can afford to quarrel."

The latter admonition is voiced also by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which says that "the dynamiters and bomb-throwers of the North are moved to crime by the same spirit which finds expression in the lynchings of the South." Moreover, we are advised by the Winston-Salem *Journal* that "the manner in which some of the Northern newspapers have denounced the South since those hot-headed citizens of Georgia disgraced themselves by hanging Leo Frank to a tree is a greater crime to civilization, we respectfully submit, than was the lynching of the notorious prisoner." In the view of the Chattanooga *News* the Chicago *Tribune's* editorials "show recrudescence of the South-hating spirit, notable in the Chicago newspapers of the 'bloody-shirt' days," and *The News* regrets that "some of the old, narrow, bitter, and vindictive spirit" of sectionalism should show so quickly in some quarters when you "scratch the skin." Only "malignant prejudice" could instigate such an attack on the South, says the Nashville *Banner*, which charges *The Tribune* with being "thoroughly ignorant of conditions there." The Chicago paper's "diatribe" will be "condemned by all fair-minded Northern people who know us," remarks the Houston *Post*, which has "no desire to condemn that large and respectable element of Northern opinion which the *Tribune's* abuse of the South does not and can not represent." In the opinion of *The Daily Oklahoman*, "the *Tribune* man appears to have reached that stage where he is liable inadvertently to bite himself and die of hydrophobia." The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in an editorial widely noticed by the Southern press, says:

"One might expect to read such a mélange of ignorance and malice in *The Bungtown Bugle*. But, coming from the journal made famous by Joseph Medill, he wonders whether its waning influence and adverse fortunes have left it quite bereft of mental rectitude and moral accountability. . . . In any event, the subject-matter is too indiscriminating and splenetic to hurt unless it recoils and hits *The Tribune* itself in the pit of the stomach, or rips the seat of its breeches. . . . . .

"Our tyro says the South is backward. So it is, and so unhappily are the North, the East, and the West. He says it is 'half-educated.' It is that, too, and likewise Chicago, and, in truth, this bumptious provincial himself, as his screed abundantly discloses. Would that we were all of us wiser and better. But such as we be we be; and much alike; in each of the States and sections of the Union a most homogeneous people; under the skin the same medley of good and ill, of courage, patriotism, greed, and gall."

To turn to the press of Georgia in particular, we read in the Atlanta *Constitution* the following Southern avowal:

"We realize our own shortcomings; we regret and deplore them, but we have always refrained from attempting to conceal or minimize them behind the Pharisaical cloak of self-righteousness and uttered slander of a people who are no better and, we say it frankly, possibly no worse, than we are."

Citing the assertion that unless the South is "improved by the invasion of better blood and better ideas, it will remain a reproach and a danger to the Republic," the Savannah *Press* remarks:

"That sounds very much like the stuff that *The Tribune* used to publish away back in reconstruction times when the carpetbaggers were trying to retain their hold on the South. *The Tribune* has never forgiven the South for driving the carpetbaggers out, and it can not become reconciled to the fact that the Government is dominated by Southern men. If the South is only half-educated it is remarkable that it should exercise such a dominating influence in national affairs. Still, *The Tribune* is noted more for expressing sensational opinions than for wisdom."

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CHICAGO'S UNIONIZED TEACHERS

CRIES OF ALARM over Chicago's "labor-union teachers" are heard from various other large cities which dread the invasion of their school-system by methods of organized labor. If teachers unionize, we are told, so may the firemen and police, and as unionism means strikes, grave possibilities are apparent. In such a case as this, says the New York *World*, "the servants of the city are organized against the interests of the city," and the Chicago Board of Education "faces a bitter fight" over the rule requiring the 4,000 teachers to retire from the Teachers' Federation under penalty of "fine, suspension, or dismissal from the service," in this journal's opinion. The rule was adopted by a vote of 11 to 9 on September 1, and within three months from this date the teachers are obliged to furnish satisfactory evidence that their membership has been discontinued. Owing to the division of opinion on the board, says *The World*, "its action probably depends upon the character of the members to be appointed by Mayor Thompson." Labor-organizations, we are informed by the Chicago *Public*, will endeavor to induce the mayor to appoint "none but opponents of the resolution to the seven prospective vacancies on the Board of Trustees," and if this effort fail "aldermen will be urged to defeat confirmation of the appointees." Meanwhile we learn from the Chicago *Herald* that in an interview Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said: "The Federation of Labor will give every assistance to make the Teachers' Federation a beneficial, public-spirited organization. Speaking editorially, this journal avers that it accepts the doctrine that it is contrary to sound public policy for teachers to become "partizan, political, or militant." But, we are told also, "in order to understand the present *impasse* between the teachers and the school board, the conditions under which the federation was forced into existence must be recalled." We read:

"The urgencies which drove the teachers to affiliate with the Chicago Federation of Labor date back two decades.

"The Teachers' Federation was born in the rooms of the school board, and the city of Chicago is its parent.

"Picture the conditions of that time. Witness a meeting of the school board. Into their presence comes a committee of timorous women. The leader of the group speaks for them. She makes an appeal for higher salaries. She pleads that it is impossible for teachers to support themselves at a reasonable standard of living on the wages paid.

"The board members listen to the committee. The gentlemen are silent and their granite countenances do not betray their thoughts. The teachers are ushered out. When the door closes laughter breaks the silence.

"A few years later, after other experiences as discomforting, the teachers affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor."

According to the Chicago *Daily News*, the "sole point of attack" in the Board of Education's movement against the Teachers' Federation is its "affiliation with organized labor." And altho the board has charged the Teachers' Federation as "unprofessional, selfish, and seditious," this journal points out, "it is not proposed by the new rule to prohibit public-school teachers from belonging to organizations that are simply unprofessional, selfish, or even seditious." If the new rule of the Board of Education stands and is enforced, the Chicago *Tribune* remarks, the Teachers' Federation "simply returns to the condition in which it was after it was organized and before it became unionized." It would then be "effective . . . and inoffensive." *The Tribune* wonders, moreover, whether the teachers themselves may not "doubt whether they need trade-union affiliations and business-agent principles," and adds:

"We are sure that the schools do not need them, and we know that an extension of these principles over all branches of public service, without exception, would be a bad thing for government.

"If teachers may unionize and attempt collective bargaining, firemen may do the same. There is no more reason why the teachers should be exempt than the firemen and policemen. The logical weapon behind the demands of a union is the strike and the preposterous thing in public service is a strike. The two ideas are inherently antagonistic."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

HAVING no Dumba to suppress, the Czar seems to have taken it out in suppressing the duma.—*Chicago Herald.*

WITH South Carolina voting out liquids, the liquid interests are learning what "the Solid South" means.—*Kansas City Star.*

BOB LA FOLLETTE may have to make that law more stringent, as there's still one American liner left on the Pacific.—*Columbia State.*

HAD only the idea of a leave of absence occurred to him a little earlier, Dr. Dumba might have carried his own messages.—*New York Evening Post.*

FROM Maine comes word that the report that South Carolina has gone dry proves to have been an error. The State has merely voted for prohibition.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHAT we need in this emergency is a movement to make the pork-barrel jitney towns of the country prefer to have a submarine named after them to a new post-office.—*Boston Transcript.*

NAPOLEON occupied Vilna without a struggle toward the middle of July, 1812. The Kaiser gets it on September 19, 1915, after three weeks of desperate fighting.—*New York World.*

APPARENTLY Slovak-Americans, Croatian-Americans, Servo-Americans, and even Hungarian-Americans, are rather rare; instead of them we have simply Americans.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE announcement that the loss of the beef-cargoes confiscated by Britain will fall on the Chicago packers will be received with some skepticism by the meat-eating American public.—*Boston Transcript.*

CIVILIZATION—"So you think you have discovered something, do you? Well, just take a squint at me." —Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

THE Russians having dug out, the Teutons having dug in, the Allies now want us to dig up.—*Indianapolis Star.*

WAS it homesickness to see a real bull moose that sent Colonel Roosevelt into Canada on a hunting trip?—*Syracuse Journal.*

THE Czar has graciously granted amnesty to 100,000 political prisoners, who now have all the privileges of going to the front to be slain.—*Boston Transcript.*

SOUTH CAROLINA swings into the State-wide prohibition column. What will the Governor of North Carolina say now? What else can he say?—*New York World.*

PHILADELPHIA suffragettes have decided not to hand out campaign cigars. A little of this wisdom at Christmas-time might have won them the ballot twenty years ago.—*Boston Transcript.*

ENGLISH newspapers point out that the seizure of $15,000,000 worth of American foodstuffs is a victory for American jurisprudence, since we took the same stand during the Civil War. That's as funny as a broken leg.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE threats written and spoken against the Anglo-French delegation of financiers now in New York may be explained, perhaps, on the ground that they are here to borrow money. If they had money to loan for the purpose of establishing peace societies and neutrality leagues, the worthies who are now menacing them would form a solid phalanx in their defense.—*New York World.*

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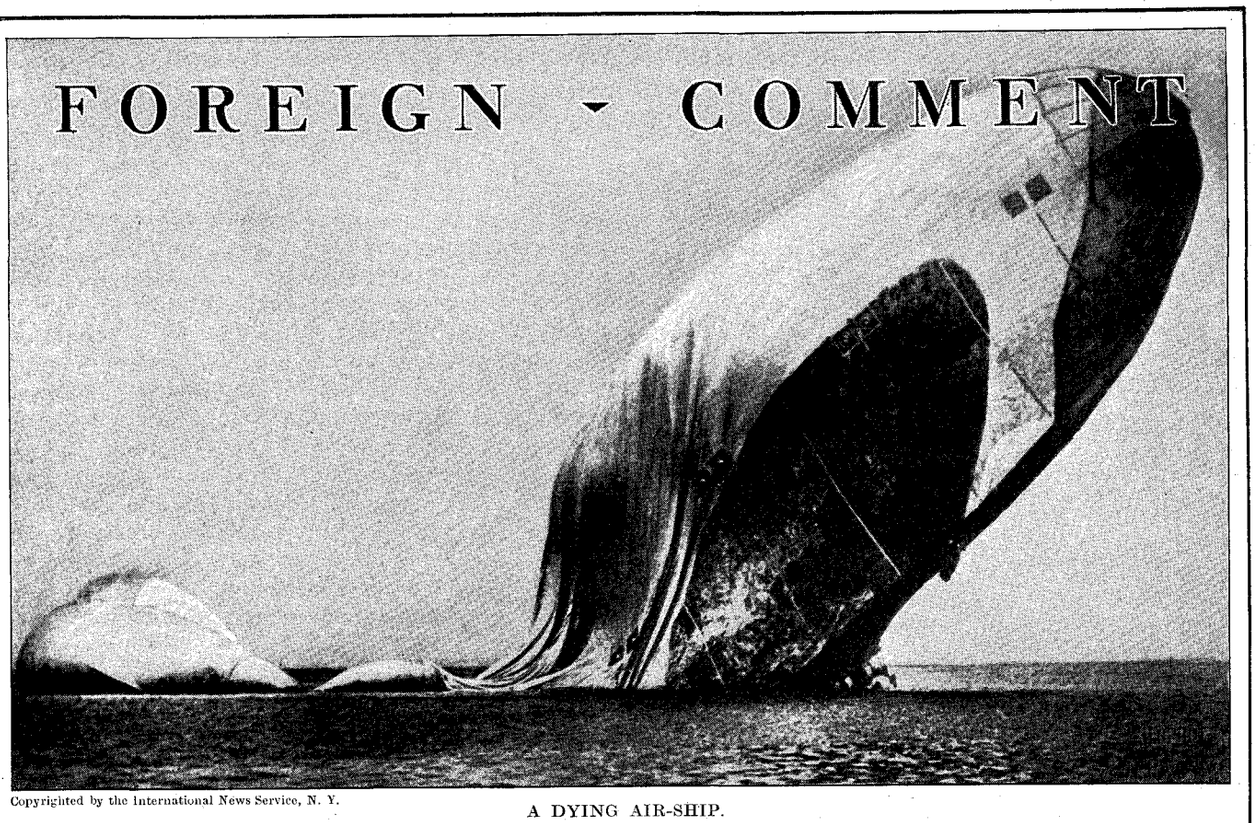

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A DYING AIR-SHIP.

This Italian air-ship was brought down by Austrian gunners while endeavoring to attack the great naval station of Pola, in Istria.

HUSHING UP "ZEPPELIN" RAID RESULTS

THE MYSTERY which has long shrouded the results of *Zeppelin* raids into England has now been lifted a little. We are told by Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that the most effective weapons against these war-ships of the air are silence and darkness, and he goes on to state that in point of military advantage the *Zeppelin* raids have proved abortive. This is also now frankly admitted in Germany, and the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, in a characteristic passage, considers that these huge air-craft are effective in securing moral rather than military results:

"The recent air-raid will remind England that we do not forget that she is our chief enemy. For the military advantages the air-raid actually achieved we do not really care. What concerns us are the moral results. There is bound to be an enormous day of reckoning with England. It will come either by invasion or otherwise. We can wait, because time is playing our game. Meanwhile, we shall continue to send bombs 'made in Germany' and make them enter England without paying duty."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* takes an ironical attitude and intimates that the English Admiralty is not to be believed under oath:

"The fact that the purpose of *Zeppelin* attacks is only to kill children is so well known through the constant assertions of the British Admiralty that it really is not necessary to go on repeating it. Since the English authorities have hitherto maintained a stubborn silence about the injury done by *Zeppelins*, we doubt if they have common honesty enough to tell the truth about them anyway."

The recent *Zeppelin* raid on London, which is graphically described by eye-witnesses in our department of "Personal Glimpses," has been cloaked in official reticence. The English papers mention the bare fact, they quote the guarded account of the Admiralty, but cautiously refrain from giving their readers any idea of what part of London suffered. This, we understand, is due to a deliberate policy—that of causing the greatest possible mystification to the invaders. Mr. Balfour explains this policy as a result of the above challenge of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and in the London *Morning Post* he compares in parallel columns an official account of a recent raid as told by the English Admiralty and the version of the *Zeppelins*' deeds that appeared in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*. The conflicting versions ran:

"Translation from *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, August 11, 1915.

"AIR ATTACK ON THE DOCKS OF LONDON.

"On the night of the 9th-10th of August our naval air-ships carried out attacks upon fortified coast-towns and harbors on the east coast of England.

"In spite of strenuous opposition, bombs were dropt on British war-ships in the Thames, on the docks of London, on the torpedo-craft base at Harwich, and on important positions on the Humber.

"Good results were observed.

"The air-ships returned safely from their successful undertaking."

"August 10, 1915.

"The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:

"A squadron of hostile air-ships visited the east coast last night and this morning between the hours of 8:30 P.M. and 12:30 A.M.

"Some fires were caused by the dropping of incendiary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished, and only immaterial damage was done.

"The following casualties have been reported:

"One man, 8 women, and 4 children killed.

"Four men, 6 women, and 2 children wounded.

"One *Zeppelin* was seriously damaged by gun-fire of the land-defenses, and was reported this morning being towed into Ostend."

Mr. Balfour then proceeds to say:

"Now it is plain that if one of these stories is true, the other is false. Why not, then, explain the discrepancy and tell the world in detail wherein the German account distorts the facts?

"The reason is quite simple. *Zeppelins* attack under cover of night, and (by preference) of moonless night. In such conditions landmarks are elusive and navigation difficult. Errors are inevitable, and sometimes of surprizing magnitude. The Germans constantly assert, and may sometimes believe, that they have dropt bombs on places which, in fact, they never approached. Why make their future voyages easier by telling them where they have blundered in the past? Since their errors are our gain, why dissipate them? Let us learn what we can from the enemy; let us teach him only what we must. Nobody will, I think, be disposed to doubt that this reticence is judicious."

The British Minister then proceeds to deal with the *Zeppelin*

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as an effective weapon, and contends that the submarine has done more damage to Britain:

"I am assured by the Home Office that during the last twelve months 71 civilian adults and 18 children have been killed; 189 civilian adults and 31 children have been injured.

"Judged by numbers, this cumulative result of many successive crimes does not equal the single effort of the submarine, which, to the unconcealed pride of Germany and the horror of all the world, sent 1,198 unoffending civilians to the bottom in the *Lusitania*. Yet it is bad enough, and we may well ask what military advantage has been gained at the cost of so much innocent blood.

"The answer is easily given. No soldier or sailor has been killed; seven have been wounded; and only on one occasion has damage been inflicted which could by any stretch of language be described as of the smallest military importance. *Zeppelin* raids have been brutal; but so far they have not been effective. They have served no hostile purpose, moral or material."

The London *Daily Mail* draws attention to the results achieved by the air-raids of the Allies into Germany, noting particularly the alleged destruction of the munition-factory at Karlsruhe, the attack on the submarine base at Zeebrugge, and the contests with *Zeppelins* at Nieuport and Ghent. *The Mail* rather complacently remarks:

"In no form of aviation, indeed, have the Germans even approached the recent achievements of the Allied airmen. In the past six months the French and British have delivered eight attacks in squadrons of from twenty to sixty. What the long-range guns are to the Germans these flying companies of aeroplanes, with their rain of projectiles, are to the Allies. And in each case a definite military goal has been their objective. Mr. Balfour observes that the *Zeppelin* raids have been brutal, but so far not effective. The Allies' raids have not been brutal, but they have been effective."

THE END OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

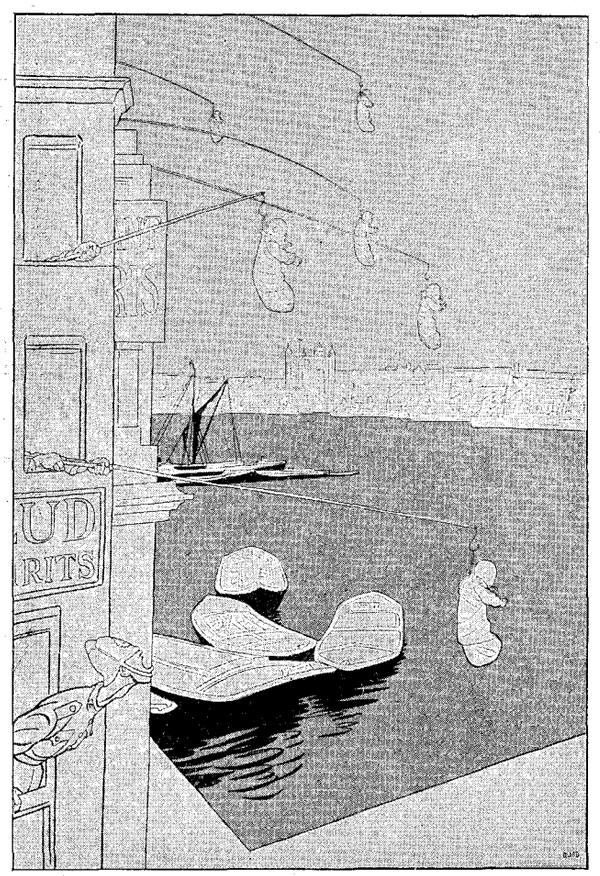
EPIGRAMMATICALLY President Yuan Shi Kai is reported to have said, "Why should I want to be a Napoleon when I might become another Washington?" Yet the Japanese press have been telling us that Yuan Shi Kai cherishes a desire to grace an imperial throne and has been inquiring into the manner in which Napoleon I. assumed a crown.

That the editorial observations of the Japanese newspapers on this matter did not entirely miss the mark seemed evident when our own press began to publish Peking dispatches stating that Yuan Shi Kai contemplated proclaiming himself Emperor of China and was supported in the idea by his American political adviser. If this report is true, the Chinese Republic inaugurated on February 12, 1912, will soon become a thing of the past both in reality and in name.

As a matter of fact, the Japanese newspapers inform us, the Chinese Republic ceased to exist more than a year ago. Soon after his inauguration as President in October, 1913, Yuan Shi Kai dissolved the legislature and has since been acting practically as an absolute monarch.

While many daily papers in Japan are inclined to assume a censorious attitude toward Yuan Shi Kai, those Japanese publicists regarded as authorities on Chinese affairs are rather sympathetic in criticizing his actions. Prof. Nagawo Ariga, of Count Okuma's Waseda University, who has been an adviser to Yuan Shi Kai for the past two years, expresses the general sentiment of this class of Japanese when he says in the Tokyo *Asahi:*

"In spite of all adverse criticisms directed against him, President Yuan Shi Kai is undoubtedly the ablest statesman



"ONLY A BABY WAS KILLED."

"*Zeppelin* coming! Hang out the babies!"

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

A satirical suggestion that the frequent assertion in British Admiralty reports that babies were killed in *Zeppelin* raids is due to skilful preparation.

THE ACHIEVEMENT.

COUNT ZEPPELIN—"Stands London where it did, my child?"
THE CHILD—"Yes, father; missed it again."
COUNT ZEPPELIN—"Then you had no success?"
THE CHILD—"Oh, yes, father; I've got home again."

—*Punch* (London).

AN EXCHANGE OF "ZEPPELIN" COMPLIMENTS.

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LOG-ROLLING.

It has been reported, probably quite mendaciously, that German propagandists in America have tried to enlist the support of the Republican party in log-rolling for the German cause. This photograph may reveal the source of the rumor.

in China to-day. He has shown admirable tact and ability in handling the critical situation following upon the heels of the revolution of 1911. No other man could have accomplished so much as he has for the good of the country.

"Of course, under his rule the republican régime has long since disappeared, but that was inevitable. A President only in name, he has actually been a monarch. He has been even more powerful than the monarchs of some other countries, as he has been practically unhampered by the restraining influence of a parliament or a diet."

Mr. Yamane, another great authority on China, expresses much the same view as Professor Ariga. Writing in the Tokyo *Jiji-Shimpo*, he asserts that most of the Chinese who joined the revolutionary movement of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in 1911 were animated by dissatisfaction with the corruption and impotency of the Manchu régime, but had no particular desire to establish a republican government upon the ruins of the dynasty which they started to abolish. It is therefore natural, he says, that, once the chaotic condition incident to the revolution was passed, they should not only be ready to accept a monarchical rule, but be urging Yuan Shi Kai to reinstall the throne which they had removed but three years ago.

Mr. Yamane expresses the belief that the Chinese people are willing to welcome a new emperor in the person of Yuan Shi Kai, for the masses have no definite political ideas, but are indifferent whether they are under a republican or a monarchical rule. In the event of Yuan's accession to the throne there will be disturbance in southern China, he thinks, but Yuan will experience no serious difficulty in pacifying the country. Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his associates are declared powerless, for the present at least. What the Chinese people want above all things is peace, and Yuan Shi Kai is considered more capable of maintaining peace than any other man in China, tho his methods may not always be right.

The Tientsin correspondent of the London *Morning Post* sends to his paper an interesting dispatch, in which he states that Yuan Shi Kai has repudiated in emphatic terms any desire to found a dynasty. Under the circumstances, however, it would be difficult for the Chinese President to say anything else, and *The Post* is inclined to take the repudiation with a considerable grain of salt:

"The present Provisional Constitution has, on the whole, worked fairly well, for the simple reason that under it no one really counts except the President. When the latter was recently asked by one of his leading generals whether the report of his intention to convert the Republic into a Monarchy was true, he is reported to have replied that from his point of view there would be nothing to be gained from such a change. He exercised at present as much power, if not more power, than the majority of monarchs, and practically the only change that would be made by reverting to a Monarchy would be connected with the question of succession. The President is reported to have pointed out that his eldest son is a confirmed invalid (which is quite true), that his second son desired to be a scholar, not a politician, and he did not know whether his third son was a man fit for worldly affairs. He is further reported to have added that he doubted whether any of his sons was really competent to be a non-commissioned officer, and, finally, to have assured his questioner that if the scepter were prest upon him it was his intention to retire to England, where his sons had already purchased a small estate on his behalf."

SWEDEN'S DETERMINED NEUTRALITY

PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA on behalf of the German cause has been carried on, we are told, in Sweden with as much vigor as has been exhibited in the United States by German sympathizers. The increased army, the newly imposed war-tax, and the recent speech of the Swedish Premier, Mr. Hammarskjöld, urging military preparedness, have been hailed in the German press as signs that Sweden's neutrality was benevolent, and that she would intervene on Germany's behalf should the tide of war turn against the Central Powers. Now reports are heard that the pro-German propaganda has produced a reaction, and that the great mass of the people are determined to preserve the strictest neutrality. No doubt the Stockholm correspondent of the Moscow *Utro Rossii* may write with a certain pro-Russian bias, but what he says is of interest:

"People in close touch with conditions here categorically assert that Germany's wide-spread and growing propaganda is producing exactly the opposite of the results desired. Sympathy with Germany is on the decline, and the further the propagandists go the less they get. The intellectual and progressive elements in Sweden, the workmen, and the peasants are beginning to assume an attitude of open hostility toward Germany."

This trend of events is explained in more detail by a member of the Swedish Parliament, Dr. Gunnar Löwegren, of Malmö, in a long contribution to the *Journal de Genève*. Describing the active pro-German party in Sweden, he writes:

"Their ostensible leaders are a naturalized German, Count

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Douglas, Grand Marshal of the Kingdom and formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Sven Hedin, the explorer, who is self-seeking beyond all bounds, so that he has wearied out most of his admirers; and Prof. Adrian Molin, editor of a monthly magazine. They are conspicuous persons, but without any political influence. In the Chamber of Deputies, which I know well, there is not, I am convinced, even on the Extreme Right benches, any one in favor of their views. As for the present Ministry, we are sure of them. So long as Mr. Wallenberg holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, we need fear nothing. He is absolutely determined to safeguard Swedish neutrality to the very end. So is the Premier, Mr. Hammarskjöld."

Sympathy with the German cause, he asserts, is confined to the aristocracy and a few of the wealthier members of the commercial community, the mass of the people being upholders of the Entente Powers. Anti-Russian feeling, due to the seizure of Finland, still exists, he tells us, but is rather an academic than a practical political attitude. As to intervention, he writes:

"We all cling very closely to a good Scandinavian understanding, which would cease to exist if we entered the fray, thus running counter to what are certainly the feelings of Norway and Denmark. It must not be imagined abroad that the Finnish question is the all-important one in Sweden. Save for a few Finnish Swedes now staying in Sweden, nobody would wish to reunite Finland to our country. The Grand Duchy is mostly inhabited by Finns, who do not like Sweden, and who say that Swedish rule before 1809 was oppressive."

These views are confirmed by such papers as the Liberal Stockholm *Tidningen*, which says that the "Activists," or pro-German party, "have no chance whatever of securing public attention or interest," while the Stockholm *Svenska Morgenbladet* says:

"For the defense of the country in the event of invasion the people of Sweden submitted to the burden of an increased war-tax. When the latest reforms, having in view the defense of the country, were being passed, all the military measures were directed to defense, and in no wise aimed at preparation for a military adventure to be undertaken by Sweden alone or in alliance with some foreign Power. The newspapers remind us of the fact that the Activists take advantage for their propaganda of the warlike frame of mind of the officers' corps. Luckily, power rests not with the officers' corps, but with the Government, the Riksdag, and the Swedish people—and the Governmental authorities, as well as the majority of the population, still undoubtedly hold with neutrality and decidedly reject every attempt having in view to compel the nation to abandon this strong position."

ANTI-WAR GERMANS—We learn from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which by the way is very angry about it, that a number of extreme Radicals and pacifists have formed themselves into an antimilitaristic league called the *Bund Neues Vaterland*, devoted to radical internationalism. This organization, says the *Nachrichten*, should be suppressed as a public danger. The *Bund* contains such men as Count Georg von Arco, the noted wireless expert; Professor Quidde, of Munich, who so bitterly satirized the Kaiser by his pamphlet on Caligula; Dr. Eulenberg, of Kaiserwerth, the famous dramatist; Professor Schückling, of Marburg, the jurist; and Dr. Hans Wehberg, of Düsseldorf. These friends of peace, says the *Nachrichten*, propose to form an international council to prevent war, and invite those who agree with them, both in enemy and neutral countries, to assist them. The main theses of their propaganda are:

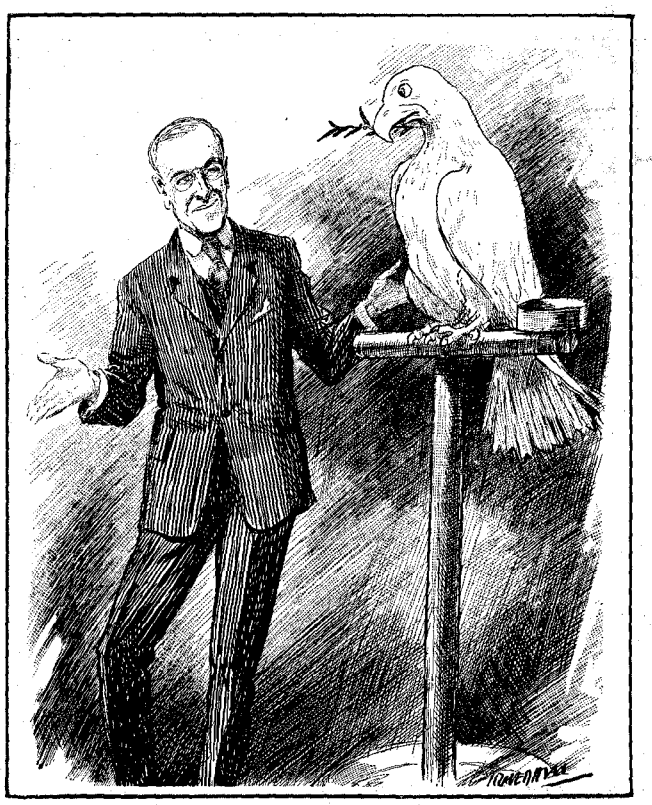
"1. That the hatred of an unscrupulous press, nourished on the interests of armament groups and sensationalists, has poisoned the relations of the nations, in spite of their undoubted desire for peace.

"2. The love of expansion, fostered by imperialistic tendencies, keen rivalries over trade spheres, and colonies, has created dangerous rivalries.

"3. The system of gradually increasing the price of all the means of production has created a weapon for mutual destruction.

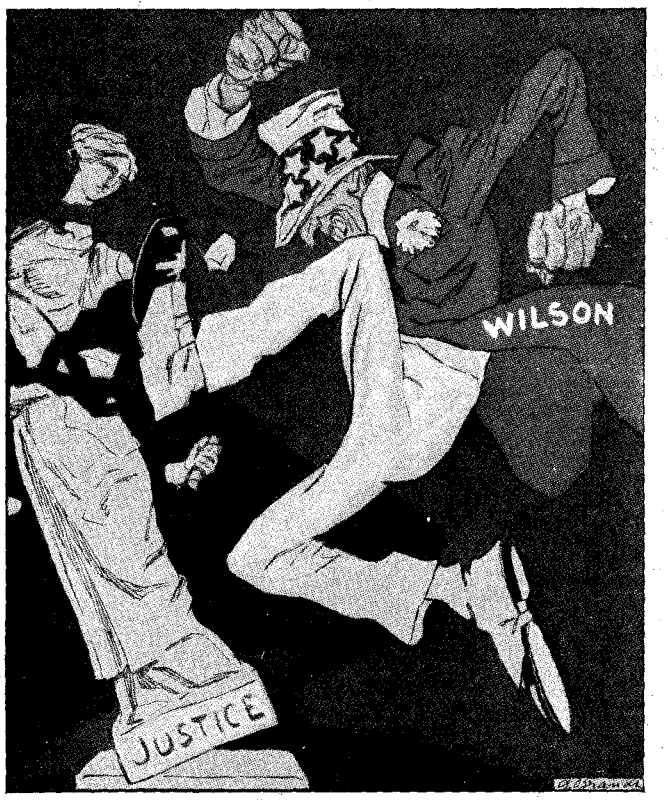
"4. International rivalries have sharpened the present system of European politics and make every local quarrel a danger to the peace of the world.

"An effort must be made to stop all this. . . . The political and spiritual leaders of humanity must be put to shame, and men of peaceful persuasion . . . must join hands with the women, whose increasing influence gives renewed hope for peace, and with the masses, who never wish to be called out again to murder and death, to organize an enduring peace."



HAIL, COLUMBIA!

PRESIDENT WILSON (to American Eagle)—"Gee! What a dove I've made of you!" —*Punch* (London).



IN HISTORY'S PADDED CELL.

Suffering from an incurable moral insanity. —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

HOW A NEUTRAL PRESIDENT CATCHES IT FROM BOTH SIDES.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

IS AMERICAN STAMINA FAILING?

AS A NATION WE ARE FALLING below the highest standard of physical fitness. The wear and tear of modern life is telling on us. And as the most important thing in warfare is still the man behind the gun, a campaign for national defense must include a determined effort to adjust our habits of life to the new conditions, to get back the strength and self-reliance of our pioneer ancestors, and to devote more attention to the rational care of our bodies and their organs. This, in brief, is the warning contributed to *The Times* (New York) by Elmer E. Rittenhouse, president of the Life Extension Institute. According to Mr. Rittenhouse, vital statistics indicate that if the present trend of physical decline continues the time will come when we shall have to depend upon a weak, soft-muscled, flimsy-fibered people for the defense of the Republic and the perpetuity of the race. He goes on:

"There are plenty of people who will say that they have noted no such tendency, but we can not depend upon observation in our own environment for such information. Nor must we attempt to judge the trend in the nation by our observations in any one class of people. We must take the American people as a body. And when we do this we find the resisting power of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, which work incessantly from birth to the grave, has steadily declined.

"These organs are breaking down and giving way too soon. The increase in mortality in three decades from these causes has been about 100 per cent., and it is confined to no particular class or element of the population. It is increasing everywhere.

"Therefore, while we are teaching our men the manual of arms and how to drill, is it not important that they also be taught how to live the hygienic life and to avoid the deferrable and preventable diseases which are now weakening and destroying so many precious lives?

"The American people are especially in need of being taught how to eat correctly and to get the habit of taking natural exercise.

"Athletics are popular. The people, and especially the young, love to applaud those who engage in athletic sports. But the number of school-children and of adults in sedentary occupations who actually take natural exercise or who practise setting-up or physique-building exercises is very small in our vast population.

"In a sense we are a strenuous people, and yet the most of us are constantly in search of physical ease. We have almost forgotten how to walk. The extraordinary increase in labor-saving and time-saving devices and the increase in wealth have placed an enormous number of American people in the physically inactive or sedentary class. This number is constantly increasing not only among the well-to-do, but in our factories and industrial plants, where muscular effort is less and less required.

"We must adjust our habits of life to the new conditions. In time we shall doubtless awaken to this national need and take steps to check these degenerative tendencies, but just at present the habit is to ignore them. This is an excellent time to 'wake up.'

"If the American people are to prepare properly for national defense they must give consideration to the great national problem of individual hygiene, which means the rational care of the body and its organs.

"Our people should know how to guard and protect their vitality as well as their liberty.

"The march of progress has become a stampede. A physically weak nation has a good chance to be trampled under foot. The fact that the productive working period of life is apparently shortening is really the most important phase of the decline in the defensive power of the nation.

"Why should not the campaign for national defense include a program for teaching people how to live healthful lives—how to build up and maintain a high standard of physical fitness?"

IT IS TIME TO "WAKE UP."

So Mr. Elmer E. Rittenhouse warns the American people, as he notes evidences of serious physical decline.

DR. JEKYLL UP TO DATE

POWERFUL as Stevenson's celebrated story is, it is doubtful whether he ever considered the alteration of character by the administration of drugs as anything but a figment of his romancing imagination. It was the vehicle which enabled him to point his moral and adorn his tale—that was all. If we are to believe the narrative of Margaret Morris, a nurse who contributes her experience to the "Bedside-Stories" department of *The Nurse* (Jamestown, N. Y., September), it has more truth in it than this. Miss Morris saw an overdose of veronal change a maudlin, blear-eyed, shambling debauchee into an upright, self-respecting gentleman, while its effect lasted. Here is her story as she tells it:

"It was while I was nursing in a small hospital in Alaska—a place where one has many experiences with '*d. t.*'—that late one night a man, or the remnants of one, was brought in suffering from the effects of a prolonged debauch. I knew him as a habitué of the dance-halls, and a musician who, according to gossip, had made his bow before all the crowned heads of the world. In the maudlin, flabby, blear-eyed, drooling wretch it was difficult enough to recognize a human being, much less a man who had ever achieved a place in music.

"The doctor told me to give him a dose of veronal, and repeat it in two hours if necessary. He did not sleep at all, even with the second dose. Next morning the doctor said: 'Give him the veronal every two hours until he does sleep. It won't hurt him, and I don't like to give him anything else.' I obeyed orders, tho at bedtime that night I told the doctor he had had the veronal every two hours all day and still showed no inclination to sleep. He answered, 'Keep on giving it.' I did so.

"At 2 A.M. he had a dose, and I saw no change in his condition. A half-hour later, as I was passing through the hall, he came to his door and spoke to me.

"I did not recognize him. He was fully drest and stood as straight as a soldier, with shoulders back and head up, his lips firm and his eyes clear. Most courteous was his manner as he said in a voice, deep, rich, and musical, 'If you will permit me to walk around the block I think I can go to sleep when I come back.' He talked to me for the next fifteen or twenty minutes, cleverly, brilliantly. Never before nor since have I listened to such a symphony in English. The man was entirely transformed.

"I was mystified, puzzled, and at a loss just what to do. But it seemed ridiculously absurd to refuse such a personage anything so simple as a walk around the block. He went, and returned in about fifteen minutes—but how different! A heavy-eyed, slouching figure—dazed, drowsy, and snoring loudly, before I could get him in bed.

"He continued to sleep like this, breathing very heavily, all that night, the next day, the second night, and until noon the following day. I cared for him just as for a patient in a comatose condition. His pulse was good, and the doctor did not feel at all worried. The doctor laughed at me when I told him of the

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wonderful transformation which had preceded the sleep. But I was not dreaming or 'seeing things,' and have often wished I might know just what had taken place to make him for the moment the man I saw."

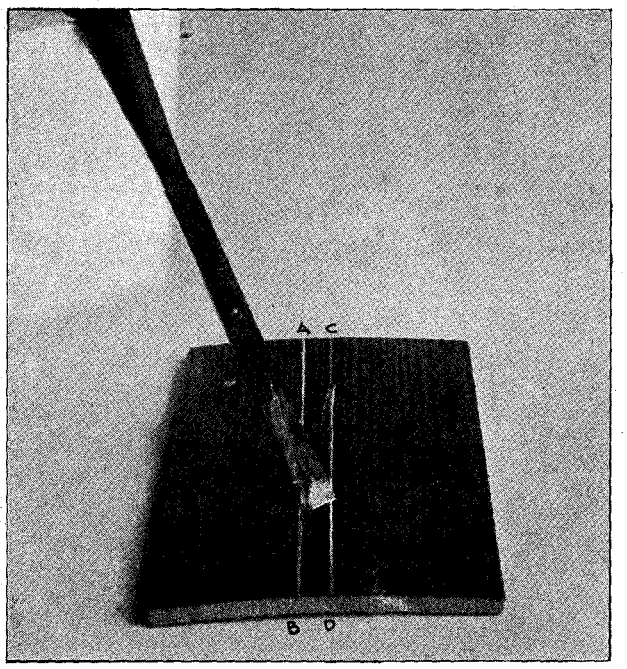
WHY A SAW CUTS

WHY SHOULD a saw cut wood more effectively than a sharp knife? Why should one type of saw cut better with the grain of the wood and another across the grain? Why can a cross-cut saw be used as a rip-saw, but not *vice versa?* Why will a dull saw cut well when its power and speed are increased? These are some of the questions that are answered by Mr. J. A. Furer, United States naval constructor, in *Factory* (Chicago, September). Every boy who has raided father's tool-chest, says Mr. Furer, knows that there is a difference between a rip-saw and a cross-cut saw, but just why there must be a difference even some mechanics do not understand. He goes on to explain it as follows:

"If a chisel is driven lightly into a board and pushed lengthwise with the grain, it picks up a shaving. This is the principle on which the swage-set rip-saw cuts. The kerf taken out by the saw-tooth corresponds to the shaving removed by the chisel. The edge *LN* of the tooth in the figure corresponds to the sharpened end of the chisel. If the edge *LN* is not sharp, the cutting efficiency of the saw is impaired, just as it is with a dull chisel. Hence the necessity for always touching up the teeth of a swage-set saw with a file after they have been upset.

"If the chisel is driven deeply into the board, difficulty is experienced in pushing it along, because of the friction on its sides and because of the resilience of the wood which tends to bind the chisel. To avoid this side friction and binding, the teeth of a rip-saw of the type in question are upset or swaged so that nothing but the extreme points *L* and *N* experience any side friction. The body of the tooth and the saw-blade itself should not rub against the sides of the cut. The expert saw-filer always strives to bring the ends of the edge *LN* to needle-points as nearly as possible.

"The best test of this condition is to place the thumb and fore-



A RIP-SAW TOOTH IS A TILTED CHISEL.

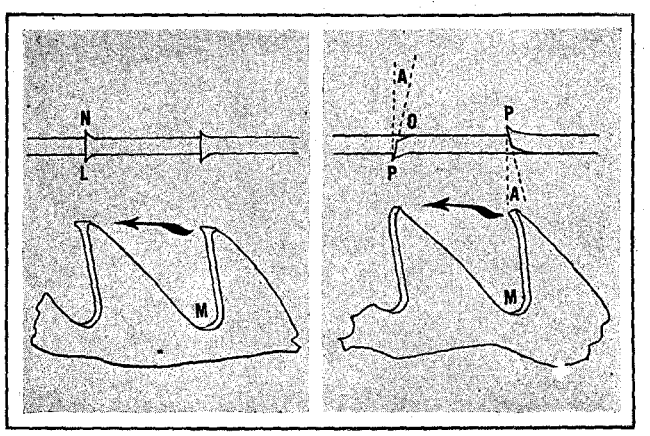
The teeth of a spring-set rip-saw cut like a chisel tilted slightly so that one corner and part of the edge do the cutting. Alternate teeth remove shavings from opposite sides of the channel or kerf.

finger on either side of the teeth, running them in this way around the saw. If the sensation is one of encountering small, round beads as each tooth is passed, the points are not right. The sensation should be a prickly one as the fingers slip from tooth to tooth. This will insure minimum side friction and the cleanest cut. . . . . .

"The length of the chisel-edge *LN* of each tooth should be the same—that is, each tooth must be upset the same amount, otherwise the longer chisel-edges will have to do more work than the shorter ones and the cut will not be smooth. To accomplish uniform projection of the points *L* and *N* beyond the disk of the saw is the object of using the side file. After the side file has been used, the teeth which were struck off by it should be retouched to bring them to sharpened points again."

Suppose that, instead of pushing the chisel with its edge at right angles to the grain, we tilt it slightly and make one corner and part of the edge do the cutting. In this instance we simulate the cut of a spring-set rip-saw. Each passage of the chisel removes only half the shavings removed by the swage-set saw. In the spring-set rip-saw, each tooth cuts with its point and about one-half of the edge. In order that the point and edge alone shall do the cutting, the leading side of the tooth is pitched forward, just as it is in the swage-shaped saw-tooth. Mr. Furer goes on:

"In the case of the cross-cut saw the action is quite different. It will be noted that the ripping process consists of parting the wood-fiber and removing shavings, such as are lifted by a chisel, even tho the kerf no longer has the appearance of shavings



TWO TYPES OF RIP-SAW TEETH.

The edge *LN* of the tooth corresponds to the sharpened end of the chisel. To avoid side friction and binding, a swage-set rip-saw has the teeth upset as shown.

The teeth of the spring-set rip-saw cut exactly like the tilted chisel. Each tooth cuts with its point and about one-half of the edge *PO*.

when ejected as sawdust. If an attempt is made to push a chisel across the grain of a board, it sticks and tears up the wood-fibers. If, however, a knife is drawn across the grain, . . . no great resistance is encountered, provided the knife is sharp. After drawing the knife across the grain along two lines the short cylinders of wood-fiber between the two can be easily broken loose, leaving a channel such as that cut by a saw. If we substitute for the point of the knife the tip of the cross-cut saw-tooth and for the edge of the knife the leading edge of the tooth, we see at once the action of the cross-cut saw. Alternate teeth, due to their being set to one side and to the other of the disk, shear the ends of the wood-fiber. These short cylinders of sheared fibers are then easily rasped out by the following teeth and ejected as sawdust.

"Bearing in mind that cross-cutting is a shearing process, the reason is apparent for making the outside leading edge of the tooth sharp. In order that this may be done, it is necessary to bevel the leading side of the tooth. If the tooth were ground straight across the part *KR*, a keen-cutting edge could not be given to *OR*. The fact that a shearing cut must be made by the cross-cut saw-tooth also explains why the angle of such a tooth must be radically different from that of a rip-saw tooth. Suppose the knife were inclined in the opposite direction and it were then attempted to push it along from *A* to *B*—the point would stick and great difficulty would be experienced in forcing it through the fibers.

"One frequently sees the backs of cross-cut saw-teeth filed in imitation of the leading edge. This is wasting labor, as the back of the tooth performs no function. All it needs to do is to keep out of the way. So long as the back of a saw-tooth does not project beyond the point, it is doing everything expected

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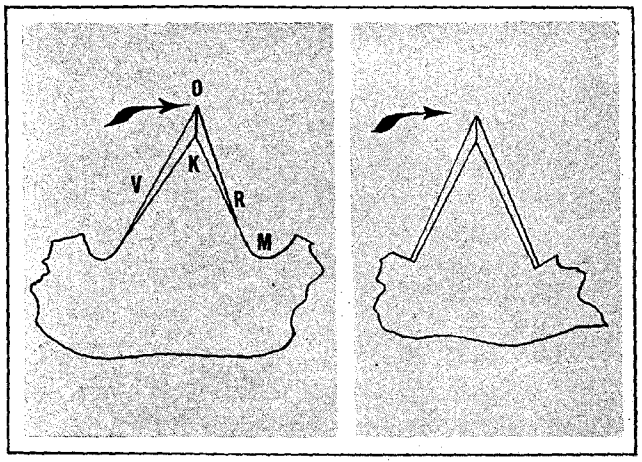
of it. The extreme end of a cross-cut saw-tooth should be a sharp point, as it corresponds in the cutting action to the point of the knife-blade. So as to make certain that the edge *OK* will not touch in making the cut—as this would be equivalent to putting a broad point on the knife—a slight bevel is often given to the back of the tooth *OV*. But this is really not necessary if the front level is right."

A saw may appear properly fitted and ground, Mr. Furer tells us, when, in fact, it will not cut unless driven with abnormal power. Dull saws may be detected by the fact that they require unusual power to make a good cut.

EDISON'S GIFT TO HUMANITY

THOMAS A. EDISON is now turning out phenol, commonly known as "carbolic acid," in quantity at his plant in West Orange, N. J. What this simple announcement means is explained in the pages of *Weekly Drug Markets* (New York). Phenol is an absolutely necessary element in the manufacture of valuable drugs. It can also be used to make explosives, but we can not spare an ounce of it for the warring nations; and all that Edison makes will go to



THE KNIFE-BLADE CHARACTER OF THE CROSS-CUT SAW.

The tip *O* corresponds to the knife's point, the leading edge *OR* to the blade-edge. A rounded gullet takes away the sawdust better than that shown on the right, and saves cracking of the teeth.

save life, not to destroy it, reports in some of the daily papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Says the drug organ in a leading editorial entitled "Another Edison Achievement":

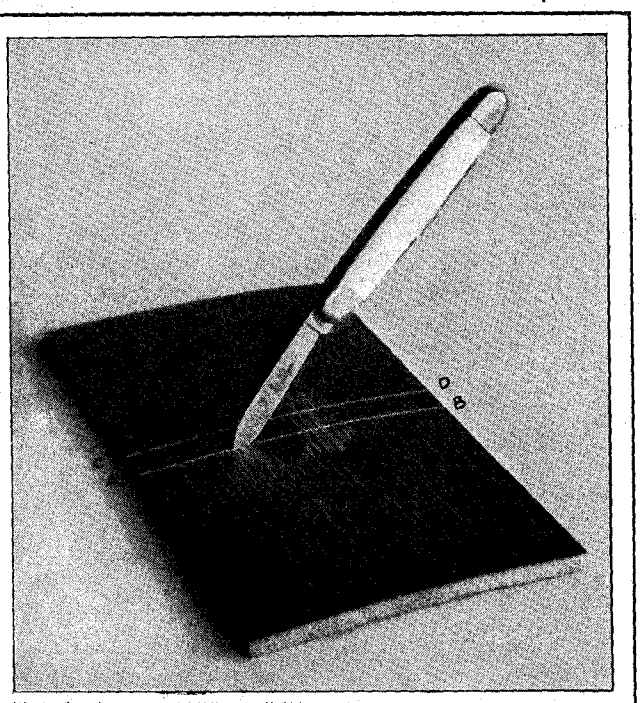
"'Thomas Edison never has used, and never will use, his great brain to make anything that would destroy human life and property. His mind is a constructive mechanism that abhors destruction.' This tribute paid by Henry Ford to Edison at the time he was appointed to the 'board of inventions' formed by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has come to have particular significance in view of recent developments.

"Mr. Edison in his wonderful plant at West Orange, N. J., is making phenol. What is more, he is making phenol of excellent quality, better than that required by the 'Pharmacopœia,' and he expects to make a lot of it.

"Now, if this phenol should fall into the hands of agents of the warring countries of Europe, it could be converted into picric acid, and thereby become the agency for the destruction of many thousands of lives. But by being used in making pharmaceutical preparations or applied to various industrial processes it becomes a blessing to humanity.

"For many weeks past Mr. Edison has been besieged by brokers and agents, eager to buy up all, or any part, of his output. Most of them have been turned away empty-handed. Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, it appears, was able to enter into a contract through a third party for large quantities of the phenol being made in the Edison plant. Dr. Schweitzer may have been actuated principally by his desire to keep this product from falling into the hands of Germany's enemies, but he has given his positive assurance that all the phenol he receives from the Edison plant will be converted into salicylic acid and other salicylates greatly needed by the pharmaceutical and dye-making interests, thus performing a humanitarian service that meets with Mr. Edison's tacit approbation."

On another page of the same issue we read of the inventor's



Illustrations by courtesy of "Factory," Chicago.

EACH TOOTH IS A KNIFE-BLADE.

The alternate teeth of a cross-cut saw break the short cylinders of wood-fiber between their incisions, in the same way that they are broken between the knife-strokes *A B* and *C D* here.

elation over his success in turning out such quantities of a product made exclusively in Europe before the war. He is thus quoted:

"Phenol is hard to make, but that's why I like to do it. It's different with anilin. That's easy—just like taking candy from a child. But I have the phenol now. It's better than the 'Pharmacopœia,' calls for—almost like a pure phenol—and we are going to get plenty of it."

Referring to a report in the daily press that the German Government had succeeded in getting control of a large part of Edison's output, for making explosives, George Simon, vice-president and general manager of the Heyden Chemical Co., is quoted as saying:

"Some time ago Dr. Schweitzer came to us for salicylic acid. I told him that I couldn't let him have it because we were not getting enough phenol to make it. Then he told me he thought phenol could be had from the Edison plant. He proposed to turn over all he could get to us with the understanding that it should be used in making salicylic acid and other chemicals badly needed by both pharmaceutical and industrial interests.

"Phenol is so scarce in this country that not a pound can be spared for the manufacture of picric acid. I don't expect that the increase in the supply will be large enough to have any immediate effect on the market. If we get anything like 6,000 pounds of phenol a day, however, it will tend to relieve the acute scarcity which now exists, and the trade as a whole will feel the beneficial effects in time."

In a statement sent out to the press Dr. Schweitzer himself says:

"*The World* has entirely misunderstood the purport of the contract which I entered into for the purchase of a large quantity of phenol or carbolic acid. I secured by contract six thousand pounds of carbolic acid a day, which I knew were intended to be converted into picric acid. This carbolic acid was badly needed by the pharmaceutical trade in this country. The entire output of carbolic acid in the United States was and is greedily sought by explosive-manufacturers at fabulous prices, in order to be converted into picric acid.

"I wish emphatically to state that all of the carbolic acid contracted for and purchased by me is now and will be in the

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future converted solely into highly salutary medicinal remedies, such as salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, salol, and especially aspirin.

"The quantity of carbolic acid purchased by me could be converted into 18,000 pounds of picric acid per day. It needs no imagination to realize how many men would have been killed, wounded, and maimed by the use of this enormous quantity of one of the highest explosives known.

"I made Mr. Edison especially happy by converting this carbolic acid into medicines, because, as he personally said to me, he would dislike very much that any of the merchandise manufactured by him should be used for killing people."

A FLYING FIRE-WARDEN

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT in the fight against forest-fires is the appointment of an aviator to watch for fires in the region around Big Trout Lake, Wis. He is L. A. Vilas, a relative of the late United States Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin. Using his hydro-aeroplane and rising from Big Trout Lake, Mr. Vilas in a few minutes can reach an altitude of 1,000 feet and survey 200,000 acres of forested land. If he detects smoke in the forest he can report in a few minutes to the district forestry headquarters, says a writer in *American Forestry* (Washington, September):

"The use of a flying-machine is particularly valuable for this kind of work where the country is flat or where there are no high elevations upon which lookout stations may be placed. In flat or rolling lands lookout towers enable the observer to guard a territory of rather small area, whereas Aviator Vilas at the height of 1,000 feet can detect a fire thirty or forty miles away from the lake."

Mr. Vilas is working as a volunteer and gives his services to the State free of charge. He is quoted as saying:

"The machine I am using is a standard Curtis four-passenger flying-boat. . . . This machine has an average speed of about sixty-two miles an hour in the air and forty miles an hour in the water, with a climbing capacity of 1,000 feet in three minutes. At an altitude of 1,000 feet a fire thirty or forty miles away is distinctly visible.

"I usually am flying every evening around six o'clock, and I always reach an altitude which enables me to see about forty miles in every direction, and if I do see indications of fire I can report to the forestry headquarters at Trout Lake within three minutes."

E. M. Griffith, recently State Forester of Wisconsin, said:

"It is generous of Mr. Vilas to offer these services to the State without charge. The other day I made an ascent with him and we detected a fire. By communicating with the rangers when we came down, we found that it was a settler doing some clearing. The hydroaeroplane will reach the place of a fire in only a few minutes, where otherwise hours would be consumed."

Mr. Vilas recently discovered a fire thirty miles off, and on investigation it was found that he had made an accurate estimate of the distance. To quote further:

"Mr. Griffith declares that the ascent which he made with Mr. Vilas was 1,600 feet and the 1,200 lakes in the country at high altitude formed one of the finest panoramic views that he has ever seen. . . . Mr. Vilas is familiarly known in aviation circles as 'Jack' Vilas, and about a year ago came into prominence by reason of his flight in a machine across Lake Michigan."

Courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D. C.

HE SPOTS FIRES FROM THE AIR.

Mr. L. A. Vilas is the first to use a hydro-aeroplane for forest-fire protection.

SCIENCE IN JOURNALISM

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE do not care enough about sound and reliable scientific information to pay what it is worth. We are content with the pseudoscience of the daily paper and an occasional sensation of doubtful value in the monthly magazine. This somewhat pessimistic pronouncement is made editorially by our best scientific magazine, *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, September), in announcing its future differentiation into two separate publications. The statement is based on the fact that almost every serious publication in the United States, designed to give scientific news and information to the non-technically educated citizen, has lost money, and is still losing it. The editor believes that this condition is inevitable and that such magazines, if they continue to exist, must always show a deficit to be made up by individual contributions or by the backing of some responsible scientific organization—now the more usual method. Says the magazine named above:

"In a democracy, journals and a newspaper press fit to educate people of all sorts to an interest in science and to an appreciation of its measureless value for national and human welfare are matters of the utmost importance. Under an aristocratic régime, science, like arts and letters, must be cultivated and patronized from above. In Germany the Imperial Government has directed and subsidized its schools, universities, and research institutions, and has aided commercial enterprises based on applied science. In England men of wealth have devoted themselves to scientific research, as they have served without payment as county magistrates and members of Parliament. In both countries and in France titles and social position have been used as rewards.

"Scientific research can not be undertaken as a profession. In the existing organization of society any service to an individual or to a group of individuals is paid for by them, but service to society is usually not paid for at all. If newspaper-publishers, ammunition-makers, or army officers succeed in causing war they profit; if they advocate and maintain peace they suffer. If lawyers reduce legal complexities and delays, or if physicians decrease the causes of disease, they sacrifice their material interests. If a surgeon performs an operation for cancer he may be paid a thousand dollars for an hour's work; if he discovers an improved technique he may profit somewhat, but scarcely more than other surgeons and far less than the patients; if he should discover a cure for cancer he would receive no money-reward; on the contrary, he and other surgeons would in so far lose their means of supporting their families.

"So scientific research, of greater value than any other service to society, is not paid for directly. It has been mainly carried forward in this country by men employed to teach in colleges and universities who, as amateurs, give part of their time to it. In recent years the national Government, endowed institutions, and industrial establishments have undertaken to advance research on a business basis and the gain has been very great. But in order to maintain and increase the work under democratic control, people must be taught to value it, and for this purpose the proper treatment of science in magazines and newspapers is more important than any other agency.

"The problem is very difficult. One does not expect a high school, a university, or a museum to be self-supporting. Even secondary schools for the children of the rich are endowed. If the American Museum of Natural History charged an entrance-fee it would be an empty place; the fees for a year would not support the institution for a month. On the other hand, the

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side-shows of a circus may be profitable. Science is so commonly ill-treated in popular magazines and newspapers that the very words 'popular science' need to be redeemed. The sensational newspapers, the side-shows of the circus, and the 'movies' supply what people will pay for. It is no discredit to our democracy that these are what they want; on the contrary, it represents a great advance when a hundred million people care for such things. We may be satisfied if progress is made by education and an improved environment in a hundred years if a slightly better germ-plasm is established in a thousand years. . . . . .

"There are over a hundred journals and proceedings devoted to the publication of research-work in America not one of which pays its expenses on a regular business basis. Magazines connected with applied science and popular mechanics may do so. This represents a step in advance, which we may hope indicates that ultimately there may be a general interest in other and more fundamental departments of science.

"It would probably be undesirable for scientific journals to be directly subsidized or endowed. Indirectly they are now subsidized by the work of contributors and editors supported by endowed or tax-supported institutions and by subscriptions from public libraries. In so far as they require additional support, it can probably best come through an increase in the number of public libraries subscribing for such journals and by an increase of subscribers among those who may realize the importance of supporting an institution essential to society and its betterment."

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY AS A MILITARY WEAPON

WHY HAS GERMANY, with only the aid of her feeble Austrian ally, been able so far to withstand the rest of Europe? According to J. R. Finlay, in an address before the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, printed in its *Bulletin No. 86* (New York), she is twenty years ahead of the average of her opponents in the use of machinery. She has greater "industrial energy," and it has proved a mighty military weapon. Mr. Finlay illustrates his point by an ingenious and convincing argument. He supposes that the States of the Union should once more engage in civil war, and that Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey should form a combination to resist the rest, with Canada thrown in. He says:

"Suppose for full measure we throw in Mexico and South America as opponents of this bit of territory. We would then have a population of 40,000,000 in a territory of 285,000 square miles fighting a population of 150,000,000 occupying a territory of 15,000,000 square miles. Which would be likely to win? I may be foolish, but it seems to me that the group of States between New York and Chicago would probably win decisively. Why? Because in that area, producing 75 per cent. of the coal and making 87 per cent. of the iron of the country, there is almost a monopoly of the organized manufacturing and engineering energy of the western hemisphere. The area contains practically all the plants capable of manufacturing arms, munitions, and special devices. In this territory we have not only the plants, but the trained population, the trained leaders and organizers. If we permit ourselves to imagine that this group of States were organized under one efficient corporation which had the control of every citizen for the purpose of carrying on war, we should have in America something like the situation in Germany to-day. We could well reject the idea that the New Yorker or the Pennsylvanian was in the least superior to the Canadian or the Texan, but that would not alter the fact that the superiority of our group of States in the production of munitions, the transportation of supplies, the organization of effective effort, and its ability to strike quickly, would be very great indeed. If this group of States should make as its first move the occupation of West Virginia and of Missouri, it would add to its preponderance much as the Germans have added to theirs by the occupation of Belgium and Poland."

To show, however, that the mere possession of resources is of little avail without their organization, he goes on thus:

"The idea is abroad that Germany may be conquered by the Allies if the latter will buy enough copper and other munitions. The reality is that the buying of supplies is a comparatively insignificant part of the problem. To take an industrial comparison, let us suppose that the plants of the United States Steel Corporation were supplied, complete, to Russia, without the organization as it exists to-day. What use could Russia make of them?

"I do not mean to imply that the individual Russian is necessarily inferior as a workman, or as a man, to the individual American. That is one of the difficulties in understanding this present situation. Each of the great nations and races of mankind is able to furnish human material that can compete on even terms with that of any other nation. But I think you will recognize quickly that it would take the Russians many years to make any adequate use of the plants of the United States Steel Corporation.

"It is hardly worth while to go into details. The operation of those plants, including mines, steamships, railroads, rolling-mills, and factories of all kinds, requires the development of a vast amount of specialized labor; it also requires a great deal more than that, namely, a slowly developed and highly organized control. The plans and the execution of them must be tested by competition with rivals. The organization must know the fields in which the products, when made, can be sold and utilized.

"It would be easy to dwell on this subject a long time, but I think you will soon conclude that the plants of the United States Steel Corporation would never reach anything like the effectiveness in Russia which they have in this country, until the Russian nation is developed industrially to such an extent that it can meet such an organization on even terms. In other words, other industries—all of the industries in the country, in fact—would have to be developed in a substantially equivalent manner. This certainly can not be accomplished overnight, nor during the probable continuance of any war. It is a matter that requires nothing short of the industrial organization and development of the nation. A generation, or even two generations, is a short time for such an accomplishment."

Which, then, are the effective and which the ineffective nations, measured by this standard? As Mr. Finlay sees them:

"It is a fact not generally recognized that to-day there are only three nations in which mechanical industry is wide-spread, namely, the United States, the British Empire, and Germany. It is not fair, of course, to say that industry has not been developed in other countries, but these nations are so far ahead of any rivals that they are very distinctly in a class by themselves. These three nations produce about 90 per cent. of the coal of the world, and undoubtedly operate 90 per cent. of its machinery. It is a remarkable fact—it may be an accident, but still it is a fact—that all of these nations are predominantly Teutonic. It may be an accident that this race of men happened to gain possession of the more important territories that contained coal; but whether an accident or not, it makes no difference as to the importance of the developments that have come from it. It happens that one of these nations is the most highly developed military nation in the world. The other two, while developed industrially quite as highly as Germany, happen to be about the least military nations of the world. In my judgment, the unmilitariness of England and the United States is due to one cause only, namely, their isolation, their freedom from enemies capable of easily attacking them. If these nations felt compelled to do so, they could develop enormous military powers; but we may also believe, from our available sources of reasoning, that the development of such military power will take a long time and can be accomplished only by a thorough political and social organization on terms of military efficiency."

We have no room here for the elaborate tables of statistics with which Mr. Finlay supports his argument; but his contention is that industrial energy, which he believes will prove the decisive factor in the present struggle, may fairly be represented by the use and production of coal and steel. The statistics of such use and production bring out the facts, he thinks, that the Allies are not only no match for Germany in the production of war-munitions, but are also deficient in capacity for organizing and utilizing equipment. In fact, "military success arises from the same kind of development as industrial success." As Mr. Finlay thinks that "perhaps we can pat ourselves on the back as the greatest industrial nation," this conclusion of his is not without interest for the American patriot.

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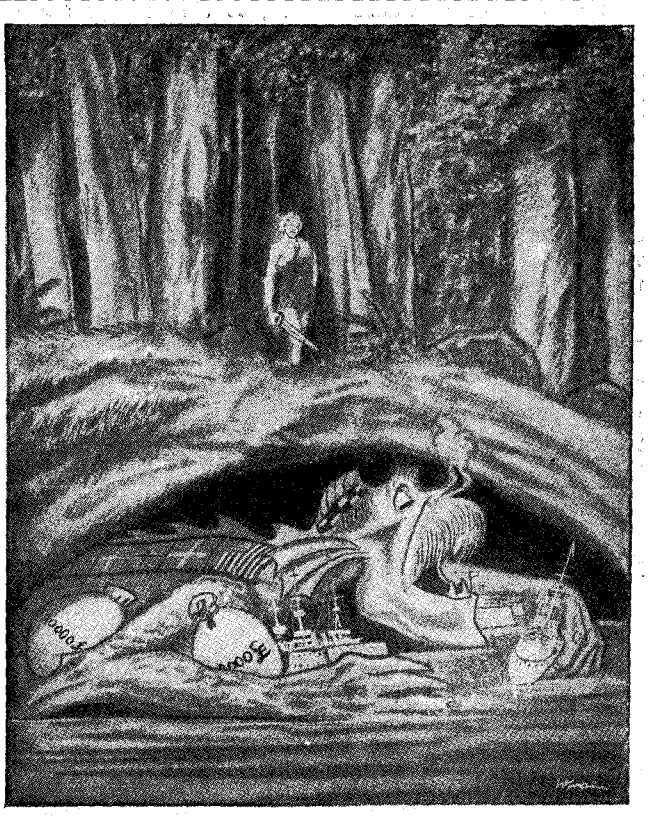
LETTERS - AND - ART

MÜNSTERBERG'S PLEA FOR GERMAN-AMERICANS

THE "GERMAN-AMERICAN" has his spokesman at last in Professor Münsterberg, tho for himself the Professor claims to be neither American nor German-American, but simply German. He "never intended to be anything else," and because he "stands entirely outside of German-American politics" he may, he says, "be permitted to testify on the witness-stand in the solemn trial which the whole nation has opened in these summer days against those millions of American citizens who emphasize their German descent." The "fundamental issue" between this element and the rest of the American people is the issue between two conflicting systems. "The Anglo-Saxon system is controlled by the belief in the individual as such and the Teutonic ideals are bound by the belief in the overindividual soul." This distinction, removed from philosophical language, implies "the greatest happiness of individual men on the one side, the growth of cultural values, independent of the happiness which they bring, on the other side; that is the world-contrast." "The overemphasis on the State as the bearer of the cultural values on the German side, the submission of the State to the perfection of the individuals on the Anglo-Saxon side, are the necessary consequences." Writing in the New York *Times*, the Harvard professor asks if American citizens become disloyal to the country of their choice if they "proclaim that they wish to spread in this country a belief in those German ideals." "Does it mean that they transact the business of Germany if they feel from the bottom of their hearts that an admixture of German ideals and German instincts ought to become the goal of the whole American nation?"



THE CAVERN OF THE WISE.

("Siegfried," Act 2, Scene 1.)

ALBERICH (Kladderadatsch) — "Beware, yon worm. A greater hero comes who will slay thy hypocrisy."

FAFNER (John Bull)—"I lie and I hold."

Suggested by the report that scenes from "Siegfried" were announced for the festival at Glastonbury, England, in August.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Surely this would be disloyalty if it were taken for granted that the American nation can have only the one destiny—to be the embodiment of Anglo-Saxon ideals. But this is a postulate which the German-Americans absolutely decline to accept. There was never a land which, by its whole historic development and by the very conditions of its birth and its growth, acknowledged so frankly that it was not to depend upon a ready-made code of traditions, but that it was to develop its inner life by the will and the purpose of its inhabitants.

"A European who was admitted to American citizenship was welcomed to a community of men who felt themselves bound together not by a common past, but by a common future. America does not mean a reminiscence, but a task. The immigrant, from whatever nation he comes, pledges by his oath of allegiance fundamentally only that he will contribute the very best which is in him to the development of the United States. It is not his duty, it is not even his right, to deny the ideals which are living in him in order to imitate the behavior of others who are filled with a different faith. It was necessary that the Anglo-Saxon ideals should have prevailed for a long while and that the newcomers who were disorganized should have become assimilated to the philosophy of public life which they found around them."

The German-Americans, we are told, feel it "their sacred duty to keep warm the memories of their racial past and to foster the German ideals and the German virtues in their American homes and in their American cities." Such a desire does not imply "help to the German nation," not even "a desire for special friendship between America and Germany." "It proclaims only the firm conviction that the land of their hope will be a better and a nobler country if the ideals of their fathers are merged in the public life." We read on:

"The Germans felt this duty perhaps more than others from the European Continent just because their national ideals are so strongly contrasting with some Anglo-Saxon creeds. Had it been only the love for music and flowers, for Christmas-trees and gardens, for folk-songs and fairy-tales, it would have been insignificant and they might have sacrificed it with a clear conscience.

"But endlessly more important impulses were at stake. Their whole devotion to the overindividual ends, their faith in the State as bearer of the ideals, their trust in thoroughness and discipline, in purity and loyalty, were involved. They had become almost unconscious of this contrast in the routine of every-day life. But the great struggle about the war has awakened the burning consciousness of the tremendous issue. They suddenly have felt with shame that they had not done enough to bring these German ideals into the American life and to arouse understanding for their eternal value. Now they suddenly knew that they would disgrace themselves as Americans if they were disloyal to their foremost American duty. They pledged to keep the fire of the German belief alive on their hearth forever."

The Professor wonders if "our time is unfit for this message of German idealism," if American life is not "in need of this gospel of thoroughness and discipline." He cites the *Eastland* disaster as America's answer to Secretary Lansing's note to Berlin about the drowning of American citizens on merchant ships, saying that it was "the spirit of recklessness and carelessness that torpedoed the pleasure-boat, the same spirit which sank [burned] the *Slocum* with a thousand victims a few years ago."

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"Can we forget the losses which the people have suffered—railroad accidents ten times more frequent than in Europe, murders almost a hundred times more numerous than in the leading countries of the Old World? But this enemy within the American borders has not only maimed and killed hundreds of thousands every year. It has devastated the natural treasures in the people's possessions, wasting the forests and the mines and the rivers, destroying the timber and the coal of future generations. It has even crippled the moral life, making education superficial and shallow, emptying the churches and filling the dance-halls and saloons, undermining the family life and driving mankind to a senseless chase for wealth and luxury and mere pleasure. Even the belittlers of Germany have never denied that the German mind is devoted to thoroughness and seriousness, to carefulness and lawfulness, to reverence and self-discipline. This German belief in training and expert judgment, in authority and efficiency, is the one weapon which can overcome the dangerous happy-go-lucky carelessness of American life.

"May it not be said that the enmity against Germany, which has taken hold of wide circles in America, and the resulting war-excitement have had no more treacherous effect than the sudden interruption which they brought in the struggle against this spirit of recklessness and lawlessness in the land? The fight against it had begun in many lines. The big crackers on the Fourth were forbidden, steel cars were built, and many a grade-crossing abolished, the country-wide movements for the conservation of the national resources began, the work against infant mortality and race suicide, against vice and intemperance, had started, more and more old-age pensions and accident-insurance were introduced, the schools were improved, child-labor was reduced, some city governments were cleaned. The spirit of carelessness and recklessness was at least threatened by a new spirit of thoroughness and conscientiousness."

All this "noble development," for which the spirit of the German-American is given the credit, the Professor now sees as "suddenly interrupted and threatened with wholesale destruction":

"All the cheap instincts must be let loose when the cry is raised, The enemy is beyond the ocean. The real enemy at home must then be forgotten. All suspicion and fear, all boast and anger turns against the imagined enemy far away. Firecrackers burst again, the passions sway, the fire-eaters shout, and where yesterday the sober advice for 'safety first' was still heard reckless voices were outdoing one another in the demand to carry the gruesome war from distant Europe into the quiet land of America. It was exactly as President Lowell said to the Harvard students at the end of the last academic year: 'Do not forget that we are a hysteric people.' . . . . . .

"The overwhelming mass of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific seem in this hour united by the belief in the need of military preparedness. This, too, may perhaps be hasty. The ideal of peace at any price is surely not unworthy, and a persistent refusal to enter into the race for armament may truly be an effective means to work toward lasting peace. Yet it can not be denied, however noble the pacifistic ideals are, their promoters have not succeeded as yet in proposing a single plan by which war would be abolished and yet at the same time possibilities be given for the healthy growth of progressive peoples and for the historically necessary reduction of decadent nations."

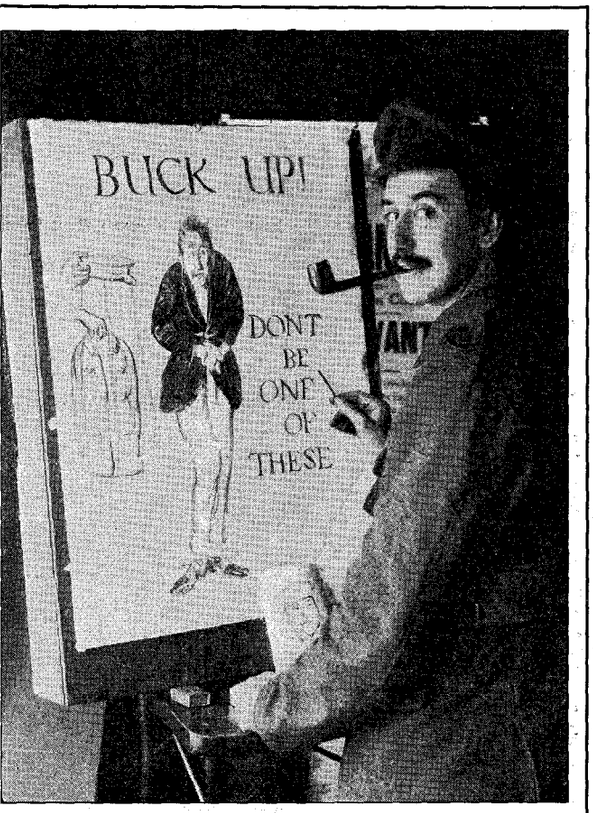
This assertion of the right of the strong against the weak recalls the similar doctrines of Dernburg, Bernhardi, and Nietzsche, now being carried out by the Germanic arms in land and sea and sky in the process of "necessary reduction." The New York *Times* follows with this editorial reply to the Professor's words:

"Professor Münsterberg knows America and Americans much better than the common run of foreign critics, and the faults with which he charged us we must and do confess frankly enough in our humbler moments, but we are hardly to be cured of them by the forging of passports, the giving of perjured testimony before our Grand Juries, the blowing up of a good neighbor's railway-bridges, the incitement of strikes in our factories, or the shooting of our bankers in their suburban homes.

"And the Professor has been here long enough to be aware that when he came, and for more than a century before, Germany and Germans were at least as well liked by the native stock as England and the English—that our ancient grievances and instinctive prejudices were against the latter, not the former—that if there has been a change since it is not because of the display by his people of the fine qualities and potencies with which he credits them."

CALLING THE NEO-CELT TO ORDER

THE NEO-CELT, who has lately come to our shores in rather large numbers, bringing his plays and his poems, now hears a warning from an Irishman lest he be overdoing the matter. The voice is raised because of the report that "the tiny theaters in New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco will have Irish players." Judging from what the



A RECRUITING-POSTER ARTIST.

Rifleman S. Tresilian, wounded at Ypres during the charge of the "Rangers," now designs recruiting-posters.

Irish players have lately turned to doing, the writer, Mr. Thomas Walsh, thinks there "will be need of new Irish drama, not the factional thing, nor the purulent thing that would make of the brogue a new vehicle to the ears weary of the scabrous whispers of Montmartre." By the same token, Mr. Walsh feels we "have need of a new Irish poetry, not imitations of the little vanished school, but a lofty and vigorous chorus that will keep alive the memories of the spiritual mission of the Gael amid the buzz and roar of the industrialism that will claim his newer generations." Mr. Walsh is addressing his Irish brethren especially, but the "Neo-Celtic" movement has become an avocation to many not to the race born, and his words in *America* (New York) will have interest. He is not particularly tender with the "Neo-Celt," whom he finds "neither Neo nor Celt." They are not new, because the same sort were comrades of Mangan, Emmet, and Boyle O'Reilly, as well as "disciples of the coffee-and-pistols time of the Lovers and Levers." Neither finds he much more Celt about them than that "the names of Johns, Jameses, and Josephs are spelled with "sh" and the Patricks with a 'g.'" We quote:

"And what Celts are these Neo-Celts! How unlike the long swarm of the children of famine and outrage, sons and daughters

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of a dozen revolutions that took up the ax, the shovel, and the musket, and earned their station as Americans! They called themselves Irish, knew nothing about the Celts, and surrendered their very name of Gael, as their ancestors had that of Scot, to the Sandies who were measuring linens over American counters, while other Celts, the Bretons, were fishing off our banks, and their Cymbrian brethren were watching their flocks in the great Northwest, without ever a thought of Renan and his 'Poësie Celtique,' or a suspicion that Lady Gregory would ever desert her Welsh propaganda to take up with Cuchullin, and Finn Mac Cool, and the Abbey Theater.

"And the descendants of this old stock from Ireland, filled with traditions of a grimmer and perhaps inferior time, tho for that matter there is room for doubt, may well be surprized at some of the youths and maidens who have been arriving from the Isle of Saints and exploiting themselves in New York and Boston with the latest utterances of Continental Socialism and anarchy, carping more or less publicly at the forces in Church and State that for centuries have been the bulwarks of Irish nationality; advocating faction and disunion both here and abroad, with a not quite concealed scorn for the old-fashioned immigrant whose hands dug deep from American rock the wage that sustained their native land through so many a battle against starvation and tyranny. When that master-mountebank of letters, George Bernard Shaw, took occasion to hurl his grossest insults at these pioneers and their descendants, how much protest was there ever heard from these Neo-Celts?

"It was a delight, some twenty years ago in America, to hail the new spirit of art and poetry arising in Ireland. Aubrey de Vere was yielding up the bardic wand of 'the old order,' while from off the Continent came the promptings of the German Romanticists of 'the Blue Flower,' and the symbolists of France and Belgium, to teach a W. B. Yeats, an Ethna Carbery, an 'A. E.' Russell new mediums of expression and interpretation of the racial spirit and traditions of the Celt. English poetry at large recognized it as an opportune occasion, for literature, falling into a Byzantine aridity, showed that the end of another cycle was at hand. In the plastic arts the Celtic movement was both a voice and a vindication. In suggestion and rhythm it was the native phrasing of the visions of the Impressionists and the tonal instinct of a Brahms, Charpentier, and Debussy."

To the Irish at home and abroad, says Mr. Walsh, the movement which was hailed as a real renaissance now seems to be degenerating into a sort of "old clo" emporium:

"To the Irish at home and abroad the movement had still deeper significance; for them it was a real renascence, a more or less definite demonstration that their claims to be an artistic people are valid and sincere. What they had failed to accomplish by force of arms and argument was now to be accomplished by the power of persuasion. The Celt, known to letters and the stage almost only as a comic figure, suddenly became the hero and heroine of ghostly, tapestried settings; the red-headed, freckled-faced blunderer, through the power of poetry and a fad, was transmogrified into the hazel-eyed dreamer of *Tir-na'n-Og*, while the bonnet and shawl of the *Widow Machree* vanished before the more athletic sorrows of a *Deirdre* and a *Grainne*. For all that, it was a splendid moment, and carp as we do at some of the pretensions of latter-day Neo-Celts, let the service of their leaders be never forgotten. But, alas! the Neo-Celt has now become a syndicate. He dreams no more apart; he proclaims himself a *vox populi*, a leader in theology and politics. What was at first an inspiration becomes a program, and again there follows the breaking of heads and egg-shells. 'The Playboy' turns pedagog; Flaubert and Maupassant burst in upon the Neo-Celt's 'midsummer-night's dream,' and detect the middle-aged poet Yeats putting his mist into mysticism, like a wise old alchemist who would have a patent medicine to sell.

"The splendid moment seems over: and yet there is no lack of Neo-Celtic bards and sages who know all things except Gaelic; wonderful pagans, and druidic lads and lassies dropping their scapulars, beads, and blest medals for Tara brooches and undecipherable oghams. Love of country is beautiful; it is especially beautiful when that country is unhappy and in need; but when the *sidhe* have banished the angels, and the love-god 'Lord Angus' takes the place of the Lord Christ in more than one of these dreamy mouths, it would be well to look before praising.

"The Masque of the *Tuatha De Dannann* is coming to a close, behind Deirdre of the Sorrows, of Diarmuid of the Love Spot, and Nuada of the Silver Hand; can it be possible that we are about to discover the composite features of the fabled 'Scotch-Irish'? George Moore, feathering his buzzard-wings with Zola, sweeps over the Neo-Celtic field. He has sighted the absurd exaggeration into which the movement is degenerating, the imitation, the pretense, the second-hand literary clothing from the Latin Quarter and Unter den Linden, and the swarm of half-baked Reds, Radicals, and so-called Realists that have routed the old guard of Maeterlinck and Yeats and their camp-followers.

"It seems an opportune moment to ask how the great tradition of Goldsmith, Moore, Mangan, and the De Veres is likely to be maintained."

CHESTERTON SEES A NEW REASON FOR GERMANY'S WAR

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR, in trying to make out a new case for his cause against the Allies, furnishes Mr. G. K. Chesterton with reason to ease his mind about his own side's eventual success. His ease results from the conviction that "the Prussians are the reverse of easy." For any one with historic memory and judgment, he declares in *The Illustrated London News* and the New York *American*, "there is one proof of Prussian failure which is at once startling and final." History furnishes another in the case of "more than one of the Roman Emperors" who was "in the habit of having a triumph whenever he could not have a victory. And certainly when the besiegers took Warsaw, for instance, the triumph was as empty—as the town." But the "one" proof in Chestertonian phrase is "more cataclysmic that the Rhine choked with corpses, the Kaiser cutting his throat, Berlin burned to the ground, and the Kiel Canal blown up, ships and all." The reason for this elation of confidence is that "the Prussian has spoken of justice," and consequently "when he speaks of justice, he begins to hope for mercy." With all the vigor of an antagonist buoyed up by the conviction of victory, Mr. Chesterton analyzes the enemy:

"For more than a hundred years he has spread and sunned himself in the summer of mere success; he has openly exulted in his freedom from scruple and religious restraint; he has pointed to his perjuries as other men point to their promises. He has never dreamed of answering the charge that he was false and cruel save by saying that he is cunning and strong. He has never pretended to recognize any law, human or divine, save in the sense that possession was nine points of it. When he begins to defend himself on the tenth point, it is proof that he has little left but a tenth. When the Prussian says he has the right to do a thing, you may be pretty sure that he has no longer the might to do it.

"And this is proved by one fact which is staringly self-evident: the fact that all his apologies are after-thoughts. Some of his less cautious controversialists, for instance, claim that after the conquest of Brussels the conquerors found evidence that they had been the object of some conspiracy—which seems to have been little more than some preparations for defense, which have been proved very necessary. But, in any case, it is as if a burglar claimed to have found an unfriendly letter about himself along with the bank-notes in a locked desk. Even if he were right, he would have no right to be right. Similarly, Houston Chamberlain, that tedious turncoat, says, in a pamphlet being circulated more or less secretly in England, that the French invaded Belgium before the Germans. This resolves itself into a question of who has most to do with German government, this Mr. Chamberlain (who is not even a German) or the German Chancellor? The whole point of the Chancellor's apology was a contrast between France and Germany, by which France did not need to be first in Belgium, because she could 'afford to wait.' It is self-evident that these are excuses made up long after the crime, and therefore worthless excuses. But they are growing more frequent, more apologetic, and more confused every day, as the German strength slowly weakens. And already there is a general tendency in the German press to represent the whole quarrel as some sort of misunderstanding, at least as a matter for argument, if not for arbitration."

Historically, such a view is nonsense, maintains Mr. Chesterton, because it ignores the whole historic peril of France at that particular point. And to talk thus belatedly is further nonsense, because it seems to present the Germans "as if they had blundered into Belgium or into the war because they thought

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France or Belgium was doing something neither of them ever did."

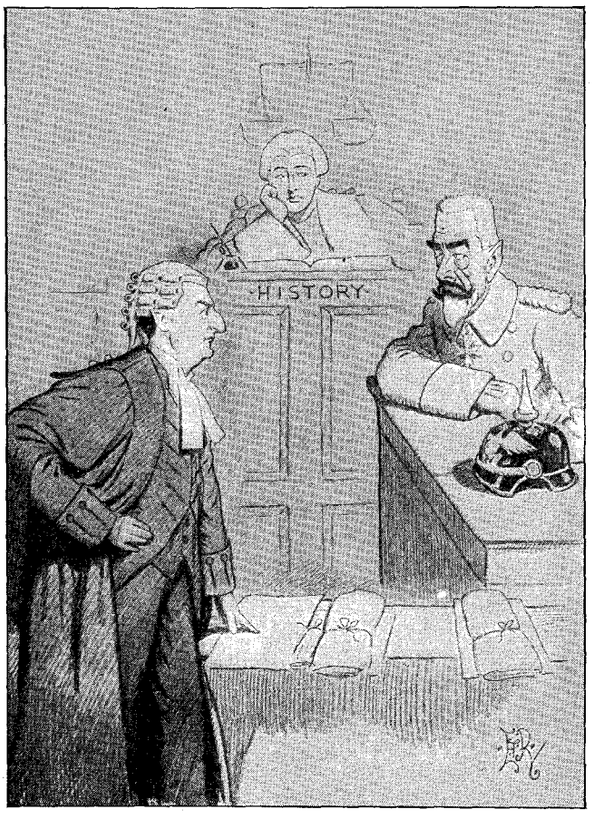
"It is nonsense because it ignores the whole historic policy of Prussia along the lines of which she has struck again and again. With her it is a matter of principle to be unprincipled. Frederick the Great considered it a piece of highly artistic humor to enter his Austrian enemy's possessions in advance of his own declaration of war, as if he had run on before to say it was coming. Bismarck not only tore up his own scraps of paper, but cheerfully forged other people's scraps of paper, when he wanted to precipitate war.

The Germans evidently do not quite understand what it is we are saying about them. When we say they were guilty of extraordinary and unprecedented treason and aggression, we mean, of course, that these things were unprecedented and extraordinary among civilized people. We do not mean that they were unprecedented or extraordinary among barbarians. We did not know, naturally, whether Prussians would do these particular things or not. We only knew that nobody in Europe except Prussians would do them. Among the phrases upon their side which are cropping up more and more commonly is the phrase about the forty years. They say they have kept the peace for that period; and they offer it as proving that they did not make the present war. Unfortunately it proves exactly the opposite. War is not a thing at all; war is the incompatibility of two things, one or other of which the war will make assured. In this sense, of course, neither the Germans nor any one else ever wanted war. They wanted domination. Now, it is quite obvious that until toward the end of that forty years their domination was assured.

"They had no need of a new war; and the few wars that occurred elsewhere affected Germany favorably, if at all. Her principal rival, Russia, was wounded in the Japanese War. Her principal ally, Turkey, was victorious in the Greco-Turkish War. The period of German power, and therefore of German peace, stretches down to the success of Austria in the Bosnian affair. Then things began to go wrong with the German policy in Europe. Italy attacked the Turk in Africa; the Balkans attacked him in Europe; he fell. France began to have her own way in Morocco; England stood firm on Agadir. There was only one State that was relatively losing its preponderance in Europe by the processes of peace. It was that State that went to war. If Prussia had got into some war twenty years ago, it might have been for some ideal. If Prussia had kept the peace a year ago, it might have been for some scruple. But the very dates prove that when she did not fight for ascendency, it was simply because she had it. She was perpetually telling us that she had it. On this, as on every other point, her new cry is quite new, and born of naked fear. She boasted of wars; she never boasted of peace until she came to plead for it."

Polishing off the argument in a sentence, Mr. Chesterton declares that "Germany went to war because other nations began to behave as if they were independent nations."

"Bismarck, in a saner Germany, said he would not give the bones of a Pomeranian grenadier to settle the Eastern question. His successors have given the bones of many Pomeranian grenadiers merely to avenge its being settled."



DEFENDANT (BETHMANN-HOLLWEG) IN THE BOX—"Oh, vell, you see, it vas like zis. *Ve* did not vant to fight at a-a-all! I Ve just infaded und smasht-op und purnt de towns und villatches *pecause Belgium itself had proken its neudralidy!* 'How do ve know dat?' Vy! *pecause ve found it oudt ven ve got to Brossels some veeks later!!*"

—Reed in *The Bystander* (London).

DRAMATIZING BILLY SUNDAY

IT WAS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION that Billy Sunday should be dramatized. People who have thought of him only as a figure of melodrama will have to confess that he is that and more, for the greatest slang-slinger of the dramatic world was not able to recreate Billy Sunday and make him live on the stage with the same vitality that he fills out his true person. "George Cohan has forced a comparison between himself and his greatest rival in the use of dramatic slang," says the new critic of the New York *Tribune*, Heywood Broun, "and, strange as it may seem, it is George and not Billy who cracks under the strain." The new piece produced at the Astor Theater from the pen of the versatile playwright is called "Hit-the-Trail Holliday." Before seeing it Mr. Broun was convinced that Cohan had chosen a character whom he could round out to the last detail, that the author of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" could be "just as colloquial, just as racy, and just as irreverent as the invader of Paterson." But the play "was a triumph for Billy Sunday":

"Billy Sunday once said: 'I've got a gospel-gun that shoots straight. It's loaded with rough-on-rats, ipecac, rock salt, dynamite, and barbed wire.' The Cohan heavy ordnance, so we had imagined, could shoot all that and more. We were mistaken. George Cohan has neither the punch nor the pace of Billy Sunday.

"The conflict between the men had to come sooner or later, on account of the similarity in method and viewpoint. It is true that Cohan waved the flag first, but Billy Sunday has waved it harder.

"In one respect the playwright has an advantage over the preacher. Billy tells folk what they ought to be, and George Cohan draws his heroines straight upon the ideal set by Sunday. Cohan fashions his heroes also on Billy's specifications, but his men are drawn from the great and democratic army of the damned, which interests both George and Billy much more than the small and selected company of the colorless elect. Sunday, for instance, could preach a whole sermon about *Wallingford* or *Broadway Jones*, and get just as much and more out of the material than Cohan.

"But it is in language that the superiority of Sunday is most evident. The catchwords of preacher and playwright are similar. The rule of both is when in doubt go to hell. Billy's hell sizzles, but Cohan's has been burned out these many years, and it is too much to ask the dramatist to warm it up for each new play.

"Both men have the same hell, of course, but it is viewed from different aspects. Cohan has developed his along farce-comedy lines, while Sunday's hell is wholly melodramatic.

"'Do you think that because you say there isn't any fire in hell that turns the hose on it?' is a typical Sunday sentence. 'Aw, you go to hell,' is what a Cohan character says in order to leave the audience laughing as he makes his exit. . . . . .

"All in all, we believe that Sunday has more of the dramatic instinct than Cohan."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

DRASTIC MOVE AGAINST GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

IT SPEAKS SOMETHING for British tolerance that hundreds of German missionaries in India have been permitted to continue their work unmolested thus far, and it speaks something for the German missionaries that their critics who want them interned can point to few abuses of this hospitality and must base their demand chiefly on the chance the Teutons have to do evil if they were so inclined. But public opinion in India demands "a complete sweep of enemy aliens, missionary or otherwise," says a writer in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (August). Leading papers like *The Pioneer*, together with the European Association in India, have asked for action, and even British missionaries admit that "leniency in this connection is misplaced." The Rev. Dr. William Miller, head of the Madras Christian College, points out that "the course which would give most pleasure to every one who looks at the matter from a Christian standpoint would be to allow the German missionaries to remain at their posts. But the path of duty is not always a pleasant path, and the facts must be faced." These recommendations are supported by Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, who reported in the House of Commons that representations from India showed the time had come to take greater precautions against abuse of the leniency hitherto shown. The *Nineteenth Century* writer, A. Yusuf Ali, believes the situation should be immediately taken in hand, "for the tranquillity of India, and for saving the German missionaries from false temptations and opportunities which they would not be German if they did not utilize." The German missionaries, then, it seems, are destined to mingle with the other "enemy aliens in India, whatever their calling or sex," who are to be "interned or cleared out of India, subject only to just individual exemptions sparingly granted on the responsibility of the highest authorities." The indictment affecting those Germans doing missionary work falls under five heads:

"(1) The German missionary propaganda in India is active and wide-spread.

"(2) Its chief influence is exerted on the lowest classes, whose ignorance and remoteness from educated opinion make them easy victims to any political suggestions hostile to our Empire.

"(3) There are unlimited opportunities for the hostile exercise of such influence through education, preaching, medical services, and industrial establishments or agricultural colonies, and very limited means for the detection of any abuse of such influence.

"(4) The policy of trust has actually been proved to be a failure, as German missionaries have more than once broken their parole, and some have been discovered to be officers in the German *Landsturm*.

"(5) The difficulties in the way of wholesale internment are real, but are not insuperable."

Figures presented by Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament show that there were 627 enemy alien missionaries in India, of whom only 115, in April, were interned. Seventy others were compulsorily residing in specified places, but the remaining 442 were "at liberty, and at their posts on parole on condition of good behavior." The psychological situation from the British standpoint is analyzed in *The Nineteenth Century* in this way:

"I suppose that the 115 who were interned were really treated as prisoners in honorable captivity, and not allowed any intercourse with the population at large. If the seventy who were compulsorily residing in specified places were residing in places where their chief influence lay, as is probable, their powers of mischief were not much diminished. The mischief lies in their influence and their mental attitude, not in any suspicious movements, or in any secrets of war that they are likely to possess or communicate to the enemy. As regards the men at their posts on parole, 'on condition of good behavior,' it would be pertinent to inquire whether any definition of good behavior has in that connection been laid down. Would the singing of the 'Wacht am Rhein' be held to be a breach of the condition? Would a sympathetic exposition of German *Kultur* in a sermon or in conversation constitute a breach of parole? No trading is allowed with enemy aliens. What about the ordinary trade-relations of these enemy alien missionaries with butchers, bakers, and the suppliers of provisions and every-day necessities of life? A parole is easy to keep and easy to enforce when it refers to a definite physical act like taking part in actual warfare. How can religious, moral, educational, and medical services be rendered to British subjects by enemy aliens, and yet the enemy sympathies in them be duly neutralized? And, if such sympathies appear, as they are bound to appear, how are they to be detected by an ordinary village watchman, or *chaukidar?*

"The vast majority of enemy missionaries live in remote villages, screened from the observation of the higher authorities, who alone would be able to judge of the subtle shades by which a sermon or conversation can pass from the religious sphere and assume a political character. The simple, ignorant Indian villager or *chaukidar* can understand if an enemy alien is told to leave because he is an enemy. If the enemy remains surreptitiously, he can also understand that it would be his duty to hand him up, or at least to keep himself from being mixed up with him. But when he is actually permitted by the authorities to stay 'at his post' actively performing his ministrations, the villager is bewildered. He can only interpret the fact on one of two suppositions. Either the *svicar* approves of him and his doings and desires that his ministrations should be continued in the way in which they are performed, or else the *svicar* has resigned its authority and it would be expedient to submit to the new authority of these people. It is evident that they and their people speak and act against the *svicar*. If the *svicar* wished to remain, they would be turned out. The *svicar* wishes them to remain; it has withdrawn its authority, and transferred it to the German."

The very virtues of the German missionaries turn to vices, from the British standpoint, when the two nations become enemies:

"We knew that the Germans have a great facility for languages and for outward adaptability. Their missionaries in India have a more intimate knowledge of out-of-the-way dialects, and of the ways of primitive folk, than any other class of Europeans. Their women cling to simple ideas of domesticity which contrast strongly with the lives of women of the official classes, and they have a hold on the innermost feelings of the agricultural population which must be felt to be realized. Their ideas of missions are practical, and in educating the girls of their converts they hold in view the three K's rather than the three R's—*Küche, Kinder, Kirche*—cooking, children, and religion. In educating their men-converts and boys they aim at simple occupations providing means of livelihood—agriculture, fruit-culture, and skilled manual labor suited to the country, such as weaving, tiling, or carpentry. Their medical missionaries use the resources of Western science, but are known to the country-side for some simple every-day remedy which every one is seeking after. The Ghazipur cure for snake-bite was compounded by a German missionary. I am not prepared to vouch for its scientific efficacy, but it is a household word among the rustics in the Eastern districts of the United Provinces.

"With all these methods of acquiring influence they combine as thorough an organization in this as in other departments of their activities. Only two years ago the twenty-five years' jubilee of the German Emperor's reign was celebrated by a great national gift (the *Kaiserspende*) to promote Christian missions in German colonies and protectorates. Both Protestants and Roman Catholics participated, and the money was divided under a scheme expressly sanctioned by the German Emperor. It is not to be supposed that there were not political motives behind this. Many of the missionary societies which benefited from the fund have an active propaganda in India. Allowing that this

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propaganda was purely religious before war broke out, it is not to be supposed that national sentiment and war sentiment would not give color to it during the fierce struggle which is now raging all over the world."

THE CATHOLIC IMMIGRANT PROBLEM

HOW WEIGHTY is the problem of the Catholic immigrant may be judged from the fact that more than 600,000 out of every million of the 12,000,000 aliens arriving in the United States since 1901, it is estimated, are of this faith. Even non-Catholic writers see the magnitude of the task of keeping these people Catholic, we are reminded by *The Catholic Mind* (New York), which says that it will become even heavier after the war, when "greater throngs of immigrants than ever will be leaving their war-riven, heavily taxed countries." In order to show how the Catholic immigrant has fared religiously hitherto, this journal publishes a paper on the subject, read before the American Federation of Catholic Societies by Rev. Dr. Francis C. Kelley, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society. Two statements of this authority are of particular interest to non-Catholic readers. First, he charges that Catholics "have not gone seriously into social work"; and secondly, he urges them to set about a proper understanding and acquirement of the ways and means of non-sectarian social-service organizations. Moreover, he intimates that the point of view of his coreligionists on these societies is "one of too much suspicion without investigation." "We ought to find out the good in these agencies and see if we can't cooperate more," he quotes as the words of a priest in the poorer quarter of a larger city, who believes in having paid Catholic workers to "keep in touch with all non-sectarian charities."

The immigrants of his Church are divided by Rev. Dr. Kelley into two groups—the "self-supporting" and the "missionary." Composing the former are the Irish, the Germans, the French-Canadians, and the Poles and other Slavs. Wherever they settle "they themselves solve the problem of religious care." Where the Catholic Church suffers losses, even in the "self-supporting" group, is in "the small towns in the small rural districts" in which the immigrants scatter:

"It is too much to expect that people living twenty, thirty, or forty miles from a church are going to hand down the legacy of their religion to their grandchildren. The Catholic names found on the rosters of non-Catholic churches are the 'fallen-aways' of this class, but most of them swell the ranks of indifferentism. It is true to say that we have had many losses; but these losses can be traced to the scattered. I deny that there have been great losses due to neglect in the cities or in established parishes. There will always be losses everywhere, but not losses due to neglect. For the scattered immigrants, however, we could have done better."

The heaviest losses are in what he calls the "missionary group"—the immigrants who have to be labored with by missionaries to retain them in their own church. The chief members of this group are the Italians, the Mexicans in the Southwest, and the Slavs in the mining regions. He admits that the Italians here are "just as Catholic here as they were in Italy," where they have suffered under a "war of irreligion" that is described as "terrible." The problem of the Italian Catholic immigrant must be settled through the Catholic schools, Dr. Kelley holds, and it "must be settled quickly, for it is growing on our hands, and of all the immigrants who come to the United States the Italian is the one who is least tenacious of the language and traditions that bind him to the best that was in his own country." We read then:

"Mexicans settle usually on the ranches, and are Catholic in name, at least. They will not go to mass even when they come into the large cities, but they will hold to their traditions; and through their traditions hold, at least, to the substance of the faith. They will send their children to Catholic schools. The Church Extension Society has proved that. In even the poor little huts that we often have erected for them as schools they have crowded their children, often leaving the comfortable non-Catholic schools. We can save the Mexicans who have settled in America, if we can get schools for them; and, more than that, we can make their children supporters of the Church and good American citizens. . . . . .

"In this group I class the Ruthenians and Slavic people who belong to other Uniate rites than the Latin. All these people are subjected to the proselyting influence of Russia. How few of us know the fact that it is a part of the foreign policy of the Russian Government to subsidize the so-called Orthodox missionaries in an effort to win over to schism all the non-Roman Rite Slavs, and in many cases they have been successful. To-day the Church has organized a Greek diocese in the United States, and the situation is constantly improving."

SEA-CURE FOR THEOLOGIANS

THE LUTHERANS, who are a much-divided body doctrinally, are also much animated by a desire for unity. Hitherto they have failed to reach any basis of agreement. One of their number, evidently a humorist, Rev. J. C. Kunzmann, of Philadelphia, suggests that the Lutheran Church send all its warring divines and disagreeing theologians far out to sea on a ship with a roving commission to stay out of port until the elements in the minds of the contending factions are completely reconciled. This proposal, thinks the Macon *Daily Telegraph*, would have distinct possibilities if only "the passengers did not scuttle the ship during the heat of controversy, which would have to precede final agreement." The plight of the Lutherans is not unique, however, as the Macon writer shows by a glance at religious differences in other folds:

"There is nothing men are so bitterly at variance over at heart as the little differences in theology. The smaller the real differences the more iron-bound their convictions, the more aggressive their evangelical propaganda.

"Whether the whale really swallowed Jonah or not has been the issue upon which many a lifelong enmity and family feud have been founded along the stern and rock-bound coast of Puritan (so-called) New England in days gone by, while the theory as to the damnation of unborn babes, predestination, and foreordination, we believe the official names are, have riven Scotland, even in recent times, to its very core in community after community. Mohammed put thousands to death by the sword, not because they didn't recognize the supremacy of Allah, who is God, but because they refused to relinquish a doubt as to Mohammed's warrant to speak for him. Thousands died cheerfully and stubbornly because of what in the practical aspect might be classified as a minor detail.

"The Baptist brother says the Christian, to be a Baptist, must be immersed, and the Methodist as stoutly maintains that the sprinkling of water carries out the symbol equally as well. Both denominations have a good deal in common, but who is so rash as to say that they could ever get together as one denomination with that barrier in the way?

"The High Church of England and the Catholic Church of Rome have almost everything in common except that the sovereignty of the Holy Father at the Vatican is in no way recognized by the former, while the Greek Church has so many similar beliefs and faiths to the Roman Catholic that to the less than expertly and professionally informed mind the only difference seems to be that one is presided over by a Pope and the other by a Metropolitan. And so it goes—they all differ on something.

"Secure in our beliefs, we have more churches than schools in many sections, with infinitely more money spent on the individual buildings, because our own special brand of church must keep up with the procession.

"The Lutherans want to get together and unite all their churches, which is a fine thing, for the Lutherans are pious, generally deeply religious people, and for them to be united as one great body would undoubtedly help the general condition of American Christianity—but they are so split up over little details, little clinging lichens of belief and dogma, that the suggestion is seriously made that the leaders be all sent to sea and made to stay there until they agree.

"Not so bad an idea after all. Personal contact does many

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things formal eloquence can not even attempt—and to those who believe in the power of prayer the opportunity for joint supplication would be so constantly available that the fullest harmonizing effect of praying in concert would be reached on every occasion. Pretty good idea—recommended to a good many other denominations separated from each other by merely hair-line boundaries. This is an age of concentration."

DEATH OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

IT IS A PERIOD marking the death of nations, and the one to reach the goal first seems to be the victim of the *jahad* which was to overwhelm the Allies. Instead of having any such result, the Holy War is merely extinguishing the race who were Christians when our ancestors were offering heathen sacrifices in the dense forests of Europe. "Turkey is now in the act of murdering Armenia, and she has almost completed her work," says Vincent Yardum in the New York *Times*. All able-bodied males, we are told, have been imprest into the army, where they have met their death; or they have perished in prisons or on the gallows. Old men, women, and children have been driven out of their homes and sent into exile toward Arabia, where they never arrive. Death from starvation or from the attacks of plundering Mohammedans overtakes most of them. The American Armenian Relief Fund Committee issues in *The Churchman* (New York) a letter dated Constantinople, June 15, 1915, and purporting to come from "a high authority whose word is not to be doubted." We quote:

"The public in America are unaware of the great crisis through which the Armenian nation in Turkey is passing at present. Indeed, our knowledge of the actual condition of the provinces is very little, because of the strict censorship to which communications with the interior are subjected, and because of the absolute interdiction against traveling on the part of Armenians; yet you will have an idea of what we know already. The Armenian nation is dwindling between life and death at this moment in every part of Turkey. I will pass over the misery caused by arbitrary confiscations, the ravages of typhus, the conscription of men between eighteen and fifty, and the imprisonment and exile during the last two months of thousands of Armenians. About the beginning of Aprii, immediately after the events of Van, Armenian houses, schools, churches, and diocesan offices were searched, by the order of the Central Government, even in the poorest country corners, and consequently many people were thrown into prison for possessing arms, which were hitherto permitted, and for books and pictures publicly sold. In the jails of Cæsarea alone 500 Armenians are incarcerated to-day, besides those who have been exiled, by administrative orders only and without any guilt, to places inhabited solely by Moslems. But this condition of affairs is much milder than that of the provinces of Cilicia and of those bordering the Caucasus. The Turkish Government is executing to-day the plan of scattering the Armenians of the Armenian provinces, profiting from the troubles of the European Powers and from the acquiescence of Germany and Austria. This scheme began to be carried out first in Cilicia. The whole of the population of Zeitun, Dortyol, and its neighborhood, and the greater part of those of Marash and Hassanbeyly were deported forcibly and without notice. . . . . .

"The condition of the Armenians is extremely aggravated since my last letter. It is not the Armenian population of Cilicia only which has been deported wholesale and exiled to the deserts. Armenian communities from all the provinces of Armenia—from Erzerum, Trebizond, Sivas, Kharput, Bitlis, Van, and Diarbekir, also from Samsun, Cæsarea, and Ourfa—a population of 1,500,000—are marching to-day, the stick of forced pilgrimage in hand, toward the Mesopotamian wilderness, to live among Arabian and Kurdish savage tribes. It is evident that these poor people can take with them only a little of their goods and property, owing to the impossibility of transportation and the insecurity of traveling. Very few of them will be able to reach the spots designated for their exile, and those who do will perish from starvation, if no immediate relief reaches them. There are no means of communicating with the people in the provinces, as the scattered people are not permitted to send any telegraphic dispatches. However, we hope that it will not take very long to find out their present locations and to reach them somehow or other. I trust that the Armenians of America will hasten, on being informed of this distress of their parents, children, and relatives, to send us funds, so that their lives may be saved. I hope also that the American charitable public, on hearing the condition of this ill-fated nation, already in the throes of death, will not refuse its helping hand. Immediate action is necessary. Every day that passes carries away many victims of starvation. It would be superfluous to add anything more. You may conceive from these lines that we are facing the extermination of a nation. Is it that God Almighty, not deeming sufficient the unlimited sufferings of this people in the past ages, has left the bitterest cup to be tasted in this twentieth century? It is in the name of a starving population of 1,500,000 that urgent appeals should be made to the charitable public of America."

The Chicago *Daily News* prints a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, giving an account of the activities of Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador to Turkey, who recently made an offer to the Turkish Government to raise $1,000,000 to transport to America the Armenians who thus far have escaped the general massacres:

"Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, and Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, accepted the offer, and September 3 the Ambassador asked the Government at Washington to appoint a committee of five Americans, whom he recommended, to take charge of the great undertaking. Mr. Morgenthau declined, however, to give me their names when I saw him recently in Constantinople.

"'Since May,' said the Ambassador, '350,000 Armenians have been slaughtered or have died of starvation. There are 550,000 Armenians who could now be sent to America, and we need help to save them. One million dollars is too little for the purpose of transporting them, as it takes $100 to equip, feed, and transport one man. Perhaps $5,000,000 will be necessary. I should like to see each of the Western States raise a fund to equip a ship to bring the number of settlers it wants. The Armenians are a moral, hard-working race, and would make good citizens to settle the less thickly populated parts of the Western States.'

"Turks admit that the Armenian persecution is the first step in a plan to get rid of Christians, and that Greeks will come next. Jews also are marked for slaughter or expulsion. American missionaries must also be driven out, for Turkey henceforth is to be for Turks alone. The Sheik-ul-Islam, on being questioned, said that the deportation of the Armenians was contrary to Moslem law, but that he was powerless in the face of military despotism.

"Foreigners in Constantinople hold the Germans, in part at least, responsible for the persecution of the Armenians, for they are doing nothing to prevent the distribution of inflammatory literature among the savage tribes inciting them to attack Christians."

Viscount Bryce, formerly Ambassador to the United States, writes to the Associated Press to enlist the aid of America in this crisis. "If anything can stop the destroying hand of the Turkish Government," he thinks, "it will be an expression of the opinion of neutral nations, chiefly the judgment of humane America." He writes:

"Soon after war broke out between Turkey and the Allies, the Turkish Government formed, and since has been carrying out with relentless cruelty, a plan for extirpating Christianity by killing off Christians of the Armenian race. . . . . .

"In Trebizond City, where the Armenians numbered over 10,000, orders came from Constantinople to seize all Armenians. Troops hunted them, drove them to the shore, took them to sea threw them overboard, and drowned them all—men, women, and children. This was seen and described by the Italian Consul.

"Some in the country escaped by professing to accept Islam, and a quarter of a million escaped over the Russian frontier, but perhaps half a million were slaughtered or deported, and those deported are fast dying from ill-treatment, disease, or starvation. The roads and the hillsides are strewn with corpses of innocent peasants.

"We can all try to send aid to the miserable refugees now in Russian territory, but what man can stop the massacres? Not the Allied Powers at war with Turkey. Only one Power can take action for that purpose. It is Germany. Would not the expression of American public opinion, voicing the conscience of neutral nations, lead Germany to check the Turkish Government?"

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CURRENT POETRY

ONLY a little more than a year ago, *vers libre* seemed likely to become a popular means of poetic expression. The Imagistes, Futurists, Vorticists, and the rest told the world that the day of rime had passed, that poetry was no longer to be bound by arbitrary rules.

But it seems (Whitman to the contrary notwithstanding) that altho superficial beauty and the delicate nuances of trivial emotions may be pleasantly presented in *vers libre*, that medium is utterly inadequate for use in the expression of strong feeling or the chronicling of great events. That most rigid of forms, the sonnet, has been used by some of the poets whose utterances on the war are genuine contributions to literature, notably by the late Rupert Brooke in England and by Mr. George Edward Woodberry in the United States. Of the seven splendid sonnets which were an important feature of a recent issue of the New York *Times Sunday Magazine*, the fifth first appeared in *The North American Review*. This sequence of sonnets is marked by nobility of thought and grave beauty of expression; it is perhaps the most distinguished verse which the war has as yet inspired in the United States.

SONNETS WRITTEN IN THE FALL OF 1914

By George Edward Woodberry

I

Awake, ye nations, slumbering supine,
  Who round enring the European fray!
  Heard ye the trumpet sound? "The Day! the Day!
The last that shall on England's Empire shine!
The Parliament that broke the Right Divine
  Shall see her realm of reason swept away,
  And lesser nations shall the sword obey—
The sword o'er all carve the great world's design!"

So on the English Channel boasts the foe
  On whose imperial brow death's helmet nods.
Look where his hosts o'er bloody Belgium go,
  And mix a nation's past with blazing sods!
A kingdom's waste! a people's homeless wo!
  Man's broken Word, and violated gods!

II

Far fall the day when England's realm shall see
  The sunset of dominion! Her increase
  Abolishes the man-dividing seas,
And frames the brotherhood on earth to be!
She, in free peoples planting sovereignty,
  Orbs half the civil world in British peace;
  And tho time dispossess her, and she cease,
Rome-like she greatens in man's memory.

Oh, many a crown shall sink in war's turmoil,
  And many a new republic light the sky,
Fleets sweep the ocean, nations till the soil,
  Genius be born and generations die,
Orient and Occident together toil,
  Ere such a mighty work man rears on high!

III

Harken, the feet of the Destroyer tread
  The wine-press of the nations; fast the blood
  Pours from the side of Europe; in full flood
On the septentrional watershed
The rivers of fair France are running red!
  England, the mother-aerie of our brood,
  That on the summit of dominion stood,
Shakes in the blast: heaven battles overhead!

Lift up thy head, O Reims, of ages heir
  That treasured up in thee their glorious sum;
Upon whose brow, prophetically fair,
  Flamed the great morrow of the world to come;
Haunt with thy beauty this volcanic air
  Ere yet thou close, O Flower of Christendom!

IV

As when the shadow of the sun's eclipse
  Sweeps on the earth, and spreads a spectral air,
  As if the universe were dying there,
On continent and isle the darkness dips,
Unwonted gloom, and on the Atlantic slips;
  So in the night the Belgian cities flare
  Horizon-wide; the wandering people fare
Along the roads, and load the fleeing ships.

And westward borne that planetary sweep,
  Darkening o'er England and her times to be,
Already steps upon the ocean-deep!
  Watch well, my country, that unearthly sea,
Lest when thou thinkest not, and in thy sleep,
  Unapt for war, that gloom enshadow thee!

V

I pray for peace; yet peace is but a prayer.
  How many wars have been in my brief years!
  All races and all faiths, both hemispheres,
My eyes have seen embattled everywhere
The wide earth through; yet do I not despair
  Of peace, that slowly through far ages nears,
  Tho not to me the golden morn appears;
My faith is perfect in time's issue fair.

For man doth build on an eternal scale,
  And his ideals are framed of hope deferred;
The millennium came not; yet Christ did not fail,
  Tho ever unaccomplished is His word;
Him Prince of Peace, tho unenthroned, we hail,
  Supreme when in all bosoms He be heard.

VI

This is my faith, and my mind's heritage,
  Wherein I toil, tho in a lonely place,
  Who yet world-wide survey the human race
Unequal from wild nature disengage
Body and soul, and life's old strife assuage;
  Still must abide, till heaven perfect its grace,
  And love grown wisdom sweeten in man's face,
Alike the Christian and the heathen rage.

The tutelary genius of mankind
  Ripens by slow degrees the final State,
That in the soul shall its foundations find
  And only in victorious love grow great;
Patient the heart must be, humble the mind,
  That doth the greater births of time await!

VII

Whence not unmoved I see the nations form
  From Dover to the fountains of the Rhine,
  A hundred leagues, the scarlet battle-line,
And by the Vistula great armies swarm,
A vaster flood; rather my breast grows warm,
  Seeing all peoples of the earth combine
  Under one standard, with one countersign,
Grown brothers in the universal storm,

And never through the wide world yet there rang
  A mightier summons! O Thou who from the side
Of Athens and the loins of Cæsar sprang,
  Strike, Europe, with half the coming world allied
For those ideals for which, since Homer sang,
  The hosts of thirty centuries have died.

From "Along the Way," an unpretentious little paper-bound book of verse published by The Maverick Press, Woodstock, New York, we quote a poem which, in spite of some awkwardness of expression and phrases that are "literary" rather than sincere, has real beauty and charm. To a great extent this effect is due to the poet's deft use of the pleasing refrain, "The Pines of Monterey."

THE PINES OF MONTEREY

By Harriet Howe

In other lands the days creep slowly by,
  It pleases not—their beauty of the May,
I dream of singing surf, of cliffs, of pines,
    The pines of Monterey.

When winter makes the world a fairy dream
  And myriad gems the laden trees display,
I see gray gulls fly shoreward toward the pines,
    The pines of Monterey.

When spring awakes the frozen heart of earth
  And fires all sleeping pulses to quick play,
I hear the litany of sea and pines,
    The pines of Monterey.

When summer riots through a greener land
  With lavish golden gifts and colors gay—
I taste the sea-salt air and smell the pines,
    The pines of Monterey.

The marvel of the autumn stirs the soul,
  But, oh, for me gray seas, gray skies, blown spray,
A storm-swept fishing village near the pines,
    The pines of Monterey.

What are the charms that hold my heart in thrall?
  That all the season's pageantries outweigh?
I only know I love the wind-swept pines,
    The pines of Monterey.

It must be sweet when all the tasks are done
  To lie where strong Pacific winds bring spray,
Beneath the constant requiem of the pines,
    The pines of Monterey.

And here are eight delightfully simple lines, containing a graphic sermon.

SUNSET AFTER RAIN

By Harriet Howe

The cradle of the valley
  Is filled with floating mist,
The summits of the mountains
  Are veiled in amethyst.

The trees spread grateful branches
  Above a smiling sod,
For thirsting slaked, for hunger fed,
  All things are praising God.

An interesting development in contemporary English letters is the series called "The Little Books of Georgian Verse," edited by S. Gertrude Ford and published by Erskine Macdonald. One of the first of these volumes contains the work of C. A. Macartney, who is a lieutenant in the "New Army." The poem which we have selected for quotation is far removed in thought from the great events in which their author is taking part; it is a picture—a vivid and romantic picture—of the England whose little wars seem trivial to-day. Perhaps to this soldier-poet—as to the lamented Rupert Brooke—the world's cataclysm will bring a sudden clarification and strengthening of vision.

SIR BRYAN DE BORNE

By Lieutenant C. A. Macartney

In the stony, bleak sheep-track
  Where hares and plover pass,
And the hazel-woods draw back
  At the edge of the marshy grass,
In a place of brier and furze
  And sullen twisted thorn,
And moon-white junipers
    Among the graves of the little hillmen
  Lies Sir Bryan de Borne.

They slew Sir Bryan de Borne
  Eight hundred years ago.
All in the crass-tangled thorn
  They watched for him, crouching low.
The sun shone sweet on his breast
  In the sweet of the primrose day
As home he rode to the West—
    Little he recked of the little hillmen,
  So still, so still they lay.

They slew Sir Bryan de Borne,
  For they aimed so well, so well;
And he fell in the cruel thorn,
  And they left him where he fell.
Sir Bryan de Borne lay dead,
  And into the primrose day
His charger plunged and fled
    And they heard his hoofs go galloping, galloping,
  And trembled and stole away.

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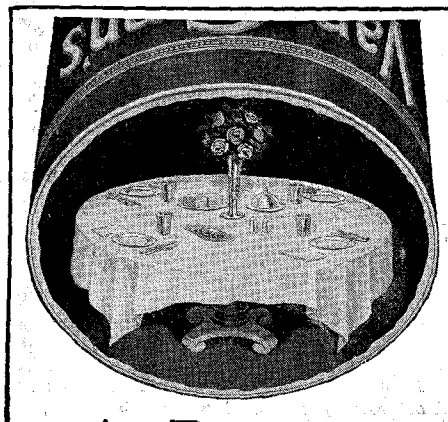

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Remember this when you are tired and a meal seems hard to cook.

Each can of Van Camp's Pork and Beans on your shelf is a dinner in itself.

Serve cold in a minute. Or boil the can before opening and the Beans will seem fresh from the oven.

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This is not Pork and Beans as they used to be. It's a new style—a dainty.

The beans are whole yet mellow. They are baked for hours in steam ovens. A wonderful sauce is baked into them.

Van Camp's is a staple.

It will find a welcome, for luncheon or dinner, at least three times a week.

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Also Baked Without the Sauce
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The trouble is this, before you try Van Camp's.

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Van Camp's are not.

For 22 years we have centered on this dish. Your first meal of Van Camp's will alter your whole conception of Baked Beans.

Won't you prove that—and today?

Buy a can of Van Camp's Beans to try. If you do not find them the best you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.

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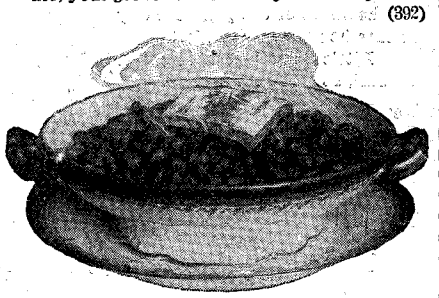

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHAT THE "ZEPPELIN" DID TO LONDON

THE "Great Raid" of September 8 may conceivably be a forgotten foray by the time these words reach the reader, as it perhaps was only a practise-cruise for a Greater Raid, but at least that bomb-dropping expedition which is called the "Great Raid" by those who witnessed it was a fair sample of any future ones that may occur. From the stories told of it we can form a mental picture of the experience that will enable us to comprehend the bald, censored accounts of those tremendous destructive expeditions to come, which the Germans have so long promised to inflict upon England. Over a week after it occurred, an "impartial observer's" story of the raid of the 8th was issued by the British Home Secretary, with the idea of showing the futility of the Germans' attempt, and how not even a majority of Londoners knew that it was in progress. Subsequent stories, told by residents arriving recently in this country, reveal the fact that the *Zeppelins* came uncomfortably near working havoc in London's commercial and financial districts, but these witnesses, too, admit that, altho this was undoubtedly the greatest raid so far in duration and destructiveness, comparatively few people were aware of it. Germany, it will be remembered, has frequently claimed that costly damage has been wrought in such expeditions, and England has always denied these reports categorically. In the present instance we have a graphic and intimate refutation of the report that the docks of the British capital were irreparably damaged. The following is in part the story, printed in many American papers, of the attempt of a small squadron of *Zeppelins* to terrorize over 700 square miles of wofully unattentive England:

Somewhere in London there is a little street with a public house at the corner. Outside it Wednesday evening, after the place was closed, a man and woman stood talking. While the woman went away to buy supper, the man waited for her, and there fell at his feet the first explosive bomb.

It killed the man outright and blew pieces of the paving-stone on to surrounding roofs. It blew in the front of the public house, reducing the stock to a mass of broken glass.

On the floor above, the explosions twisted an iron bedstead, injuring a woman who was sleeping there, and reduced what had been the carefully kept living-rooms of a small family to a mass of soot, dust, plaster, and broken glass. . . . . .

In another part of the area over which the air-ship passed there is a big block of workmen's dwellings, which are crowded day and night with children. A bomb dropt on the roof.

Directly under the roof was a little flat in which four children had their sleeping-quarters. After being put to bed two of them got up secretly to make tea in an adjoining room.

The bed they left now is a mass of charred and blackened sheets, with the mattress torn to pieces. They escaped by a miracle, but in the small bedroom the other two children were instantly killed.

In spite of the interior damage, however, so strong are the little buildings that from the street hardly any of this destruction was visible. "In what conceivable respect," demands the "impartial observer," "did this contribute to the progress of the war?" Occasionally the "*Zep's*" effect is ridiculous rather than tragic, as in this case:

At another place an incendiary bomb dropt through the roof of a stable and fired a motor-car into which it fell. The stableman and his wife, in spite of the fire, which immediately became serious, turned loose eleven horses which were in the stable. A watch-dog also was rescued, as was a caged bird kept on the first floor above the fire, altho the stableman's wife was blown off her feet by the explosion of a bomb in a neighboring courtyard. The only casualty in this case was a bantam rooster.

Unfortunately, such comic relief is rare, and the vast majority of the bombs wreaked that sort of havoc described in the papers as "negligible" but recalled with peculiar horror by those who escaped from it. We read on:

Somewhere in London's suburbs there is a little block of houses almost by itself, divided into small flats. On the ground floor there were sleeping a widow, her eighteen-year-old daughter, and a young man lodger.

On the first floor there was a family of three children, two of them girls, and on the second floor were a workingman, his wife, four girls, and one boy. A bomb dropt squarely on the roof.

As the laborer and his wife, who were on the second floor, described it, the whole partition-wall beside their bed gave way and disappeared. The man shoved his wife into the center of the room and went to find the children.

Two of them, who slept in a room under the spot where the bomb fell, vanished with the room and everything in it. Their bodies were found two days later under the débris. Of the others, a boy of eight ran for safety to a staircase which had been blown away and in the dark fell into the hole where his sisters' bodies were buried in the ruins.

The bodies of two of the occupants of the first floor later were recovered, but the worst effects of the bomb were felt on the ground floor. Part of the body of the man who occupied it was found 150 yards away.

A bomb which dropt in a street blew in the front of a shop, but spent its main force on a passing motor-bus on which twenty persons were riding, including the driver and conductor. Nine of them were killed and eleven injured. The driver's legs were blown off and he died in a hospital.

These incidents alone, which account for nearly half the deaths, will suffice to show what was the nature of the success

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attending the attack upon London. The net results of the week's raids upon the London district were 38 killed or died of wounds and 124 injured. Two policemen and one army-service corps man were among the victims, but no other person in uniform was killed or injured.

So much for the actual destruction. There is another and radically different story of the raid, given by one William Hogg, valet to Haddon Chambers, the English playwright. Mr. Chambers wirelessed his story and that of his valet to the New York *Times*, thus giving this country the first unofficial, uncensored statement of the incident. His own story emphasizes the comparative insignificance of the raid. He, with a friend, was witnessing the new version of Pinero's play, "The Big Drum," in which Sir George Alexander appears. When the booming of guns commenced and some slight uneasiness was manifested in the audience, Sir. George assured those present that nothing untoward was occurring and that sufficient warning would be given in case of danger. The result was that all the people remained in their seats until the end of the performance, when, as Mr. Chambers remarks, "the storm had passed, and the only local interest was to be found in the swiftly moving fire-engines going eastward." Better situated to behold what spectacle there was on that night was William Hogg, whose story is given thus:

On Wednesday I went up to Highgate, just outside of London, to see my wife. There had been a raid on Tuesday night somewhere on the east coast, so naturally we talked about it and wondered if we should ever see a *Zeppelin*. We were soon to have our wish gratified.

We went to bed about 10.30. At about a quarter to eleven we were startled by a loud boom. I said to my wife, "*Zeps*." We got to the window and we saw a wonderful sight.

From where we were it seemed as if the world was a theater and we were in the best box. There, suspended in a horizontal position, outlined by a wonderful dark-blue sky studded with stars, was an oblong object like a huge bar of gold. That was the *Zep*. Huge flashes of light were searching the sky for her companion, if she had any, while one search-light held her to view.

The boom of the guns was terrific, and flashes of the bursting shrapnel-shells located by the flash as they burst was as wonderful a sight as you could wish to see. One gun, which seemed more powerful than the others, was making fine practise, getting nearer and nearer at each shot. Then the gunners seemed to get the range, and a shell burst right at the rear end of the *Zep*, immediately followed by a huge cloud of smoke. I yelled, "My God, she is hit." Immediately she began to go from the horizontal to the perpendicular, and in a few minutes had passed upward into a cloud and disappeared.

It was all over in twenty minutes, and it all seemed like a dream. I had Mr. Chambers's little dog with me, and he had got through the window on to the roof and

Hungry I. Rex.
THE DINNER
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The Modern Columbus
Campbell's TOMATO SOUP
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"Here's the land of Happy Days
Where care and work are lightened—
The tedious round of woman's ways
By *Campbell's* label brightened.
"Here Mother gets a chance to shine
At meals no more belated,
While Father's grouch and Sissy's whine
Are quickly dissipated.
"Here kids may stuff their very worst,
Committing no transgression;
So in the name of Hungry First
I herewith take possession!"
Have you too discovered this happy land—
The land of *Campbell's Tomato Soup*?
Do you realize how much practical everyday help it will give you if you only take the full advantage of it?
Always appetizing, always satisfying, suited to all sorts of occasions and ready on the minute, this nourishing soup should be on your table regularly and often.
Why not order it by the dozen and keep it handy?
21 kinds
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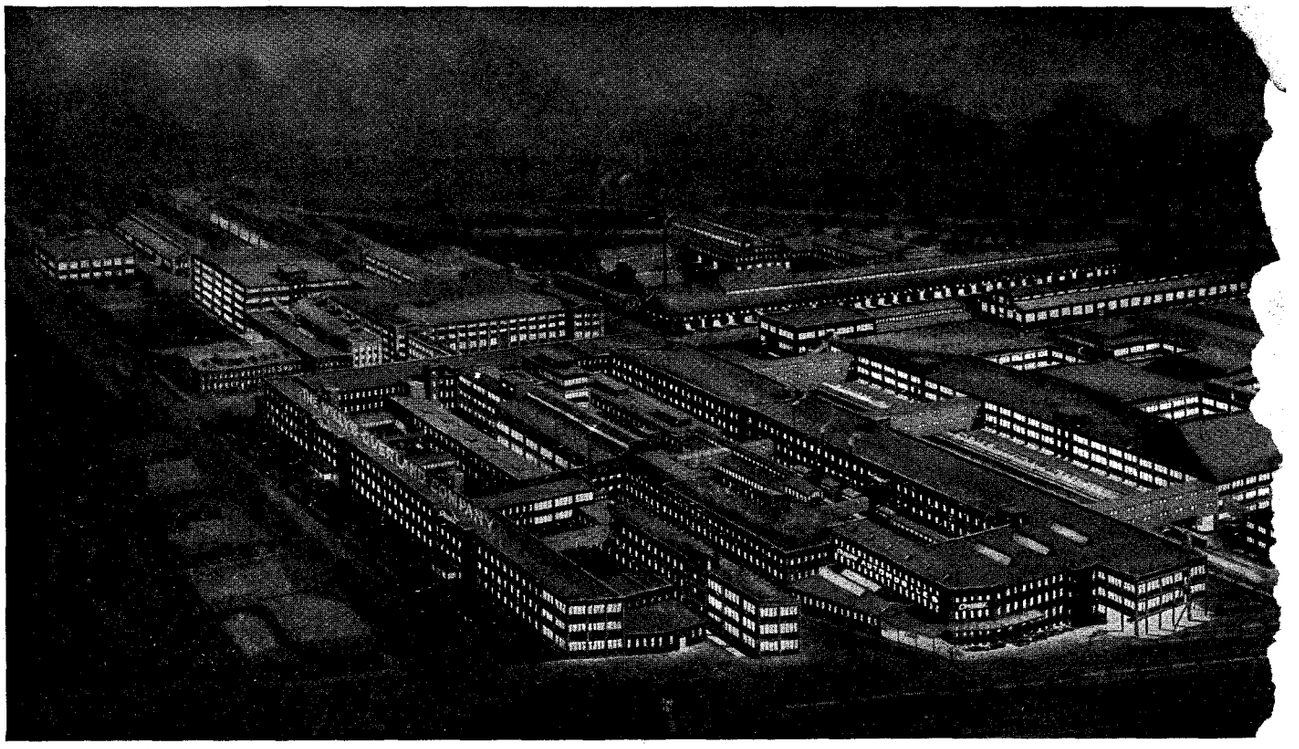

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We Are Worki To Build and

What you must pay for an automobile—

How much you get for your money in quality and size—

Is determined by the quantity of automobiles of one kind which one maker can build and sell.

To the extent that it may mean more car for less money, you have a personal and intimate interest in the size of an automobile plant.

Each year for several years Overlands hav been bought in larger quantities than any other automobile having a wheelbase of more than 100 inches.

During the three months ending June 30, 1915, the Overland plant produced and sold 20,791 automobiles.

During the same period the *combined* production and sales of the two nearest competitors *together* was 21,534 cars.

In other words, people bought about *as many Overlands* as they purchased of *any other two* kinds of automobiles of similar or larger size.

Overland production for that quarter (70½ working days) averaged 295 cars per day.

Now it is averaging 630 cars per day.

This position of leader has been obtained and is maintained by these two things.

What you pay for an Overland.

What you get in quality and size *in an Overland.*

Production in such quantities as to make these things possible requires an enormous plant.

But with a plant adequate to such production, the cost per car is less, and the workers attain higher skill because each man's work is more highly specialized, and constant repetition of his own special operation makes him more expert.

Overla

Touring Car, 5-Passe
Roadster, 4-Cylinder

Touring Car, 7-Pa

Willys-Kni

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Coupe, 4-Passenger, 4-
Limousine, 4-Cylind

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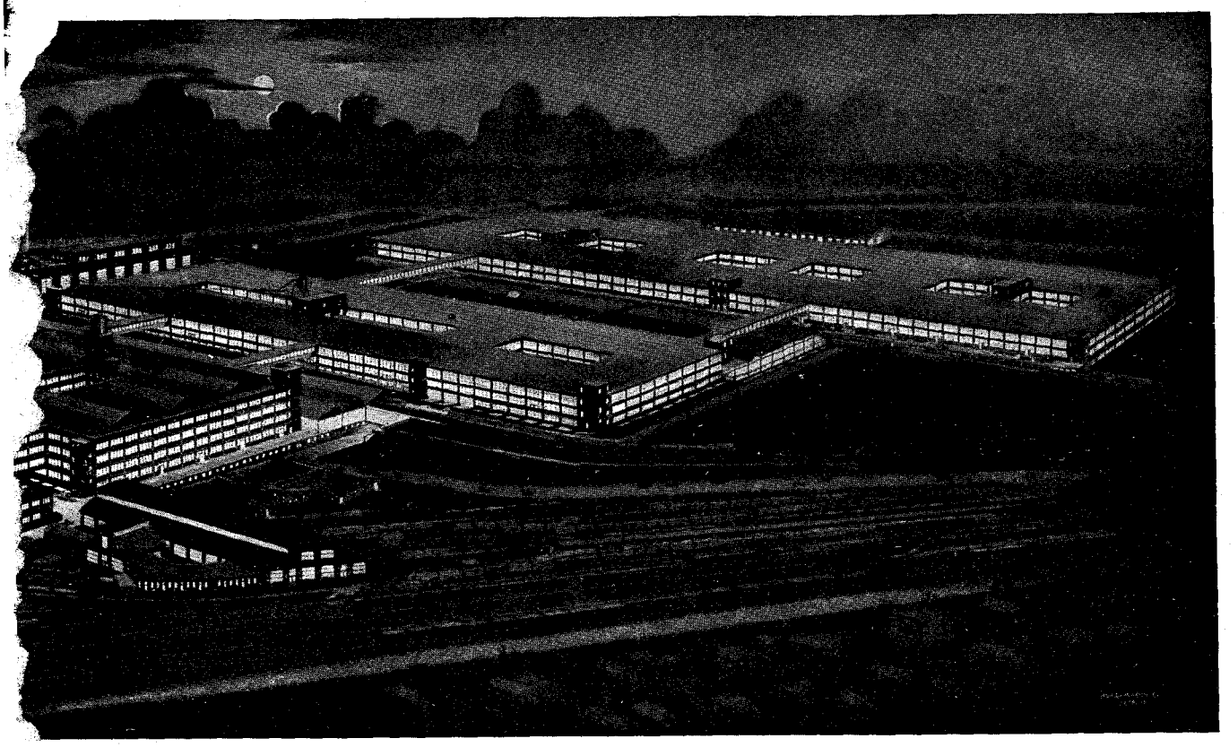

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Willys KNIGHT
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Sleeve-Valve Motor

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A. *In Canada f. o. b. Hamilton*
$1050
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5 *f. o. b. Toledo*
5 *f. o. b Toledo*
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And as lowered cost makes possible *lower prices*, so also the higher degree of specialization makes possible *higher quality*.

For these reasons we are able to produce *better* automobiles and sell them for *less* money.

That is the meaning there is for you in the continuous enlargement of this plant.

Here the buildings of the Toledo factories only are seen as they appeared last June. Then they contained 79 acres of floor space.

Additional buildings now under construction bring the total floor space up to 103 acres, or 4,486,680 square feet.

Other factories of The Willys-Overland Company contain 29.6 acres of floor space—a total for all plants of 132.6 acres, or 5,752,760 square feet.

The demand for Overlands is giving employment in the Toledo plant alone to 11,600 men—in all plants to 16,925 men.

Even with production increased to 630 cars per day, we are now 15,000 cars behind orders and the 4,000 Overland dealers are calling for cars and yet more cars.

Here in Toledo we are working night and day to build and deliver your car.

One of our dealers is in your vicinity.

We want him to have your car on hand ready for you when you want it.

Tell him which model you will want and when you will want it.

But tell him now—as far in advance as possible—for even our enormous capacity is being taxed to the utmost.

Dept. 500

any, Toledo, Ohio

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Smoke this fine pipe. It keeps clean and sweet and dry because of the "well."

The Wellington

THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

is the leader of the famous W. D. C. line of pipes. All good dealers sell them. 25c, 35c, 50c and up.

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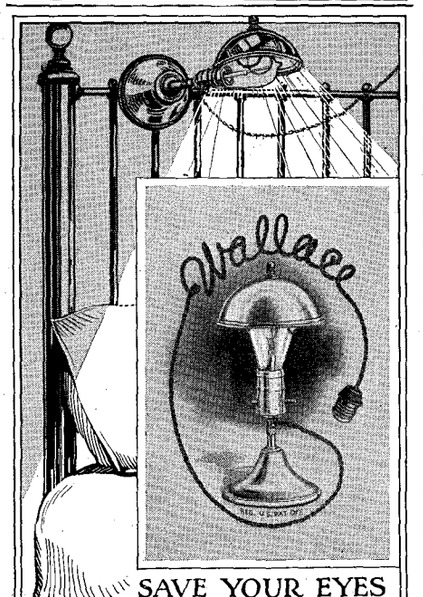

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was barking at the *Zep* for all he was worth. For some time afterward we heard loud, whirring noises, which we found out the next day were caused by the aeroplanes trying to locate the *Zep*.

WHY VERDUN FEELS SAFE

GERMAN armies under the Prussian Crown Prince and Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria surround Verdun in a three-quarter circle, and shells from the great German long-range guns have fallen into the city. But the French are confident of holding this important fortress against the most terrific German bombardment, against the mightiest German "drive." Outside, there are, of course, the five or six rings of trenches filled with veterans and the girdling entanglements of American barbed wire. But there are also the secret underground defenses and retreats, which a United Press correspondent was permitted to see and which he describes in a letter printed in the New York *Sun*. He says:

We went down winding stairs—down, down, down until I was dizzy—into the bowels of the earth under the forts; we ventured into the deepest of the dungeons, where miles and miles of corridors are filled with miles and miles of foodstuffs, ammunition, and the like in broad, tall rows; we saw the general staff at work in some of these corridors now rigged up as offices; we saw the whole plant, and, lastly, we were admitted to the underground retreat of the general.

"You may say," he said, "that we are prepared to defend this city until the last round of ammunition is gone and the last man dead."

The subterranean chambers of the citadel of Verdun can accommodate at least 50,000 people with the supplies necessary to their comparative comfort. In June the Germans shelled Verdun with 380 millimeter long-range guns, twenty-six shells falling on the town. Not much damage was done, but profiting by the experience of Dunkirk, which was several times bombarded from a position twenty miles away, the authorities at once set about making Verdun "safe."

This was done by using the corridors and chambers under the citadel as a place to lodge the troops of the garrison, and, if need be, the civil population as well. These underground spaces date back for the most part about thirty years and are from 100 to 200 feet below the surface. They are cut almost entirely in rock, but have false walls and ceilings of brick, with space between the bricks and rock for ventilation, chimneys ascending to the surface at intervals, creating a natural draft.

Subway voyagers in New York would find these underground passages delightfully invigorating. One finds innumerable beds or bunks in two tiers. There is a hospital with a spotless operating-room. An independent water-works system, with two power-stations (in case one goes wrong), has a capacity sufficient for the needs of 50,000 people. There is an immense store of grain, in air-tight metal casks, and a large grist-mill to turn the grain into flour. A bakery has sufficient ovens to furnish all soldiers and civilians in the fortress with bread. Besides the grain there is flour—much being from America—in sealed metal boxes; there are also canned meats in enormous quantities.

Also there are stores of lard, canned milk, and many other necessities, none of these things being drawn upon at present. They will be used only in case Verdun is invested.

Narrow-gage railways run through the corridors to haul food-supplies, ammunition, etc. Five electric-light plants guarantee the place against darkness, and there are two more now being built as an extra precaution.

Officers' quarters have been prepared in one of the subterranean passages, these being simply small rooms built of thin boarding to provide a modicum of privacy. On the door of one little room, the upright planks of which are perhaps a foot higher than the others, are the words, "Military Governor."

The Germans, led by the Crown Prince at the north, and the Bavarians, considerably to the south, commanded by Prince Ruprecht, at considerable distance form a three-quarter circle about Verdun. It is reported that the Crown Prince is particularly eager to take the citadel, since it was here he met his first great failure last September. But now that Verdun is safe from long-range shelling, and with her five or six rings of trenches and American barbed wire about her outer girdles, it would appear a very difficult job.

"VAN AM"

THREE years ago, in presenting to the Columbia University Club a bronze bust of John Howard Van Amringe, Dean for the last fourteen of his fifty years connection with the university, Charles Halsted Mapes remarked: "Van Am has become more than a mere man to us; he is a sentiment. What the Yale fence is to Yale, the ivy to Princeton, Van Am is to Columbia—a tangible, concrete expression of sentiment to which our memories lovingly cling." This characterization was quoted by many of the New York papers upon the recent news of the ex-Dean's death at the age of seventy-nine, in Morristown, N. J. As was also the song which appears in the Columbia song-book, and runs as follows:

D'ye ken Van Am with his snowy hair.
D'ye ken Van Am with his whiskers rare.
D'ye ken Van Am with his martial air,
As he crosses the Quad in the morning?

CHORUS

The sight of Van Am raised my hat from my head,
And the sound of his voice often filled me with dread,
Oh, I shook in my boots at the things that he said
When he asked me to call in the morning.

Yes, I ken'd Van Am, to my sorrow, too,
When I was a freshman of verdant hue.
First a cut, then a bar, then an interview
With the Dean in his den in the morning.

But we love Van Am from our heart and soul,
But we love Van Am from our heart and soul,
We'll swear by Van Am through fair and through foul,
And wish him the top o' the morning.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS

Cortez CIGARS

—MADE AT KEY WEST—

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D'ye ken Van Am with his fine old way,
The Dean of Columbia for many a day?
Long may he live and long may he stay
Where his voice may he heard in the morning.

Professor Van Amringe was graduated from Columbia in 1860 and became an instructor in mathematics that same autumn. He became in course of time a full-fledged professor and Dean successively of the School of Fine Arts and Columbia College. To quote the New York *Evening Post's* comment on the man whose life-story "is almost a history of Columbia College for the last fifty odd years"—

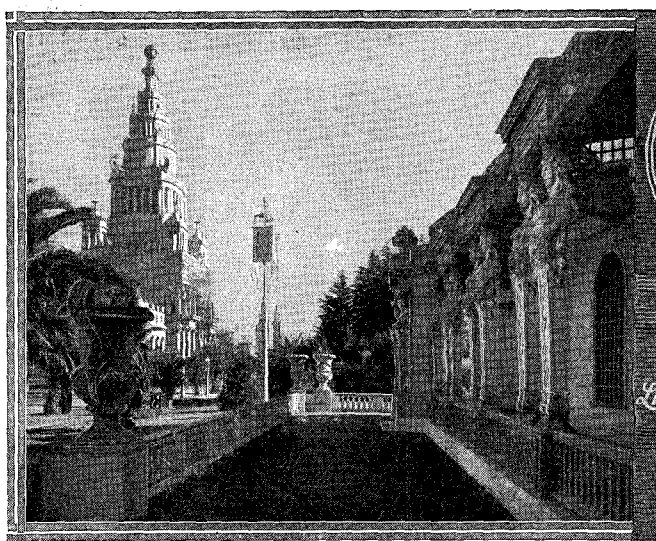
Van Amringe, the undergraduate, displayed a fondness for mathematics and debating, and in after-years these were always his favorite subjects. Those who listened to him in more recent years, addressing undergraduate mass-meetings or speaking at alumni reunions, or presenting some distinguished candidate for this or that honorary degree on commencement-day, could trace his flow of oratory back to its beginnings in the classroom, where, as a student, he used to hold forth in the presence of old Professor Nairne, who taught moral and intellectual philosophy and literature. Nairne had a way of holding impromptu debates in the classroom, pitting one student against another. But it was in mathematics that Van Amringe excelled, and he taught this subject to generations of Columbia men.

The Dean had few outside interests; his life was devoted almost entirely to Columbia, and the few other activities in which he engaged were closely allied to his work at the college. He was a member of the American Mathematical Society, the New York Historical Society, and, at one time, was president of the New York Mathematical Society. He was also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a vestryman of Trinity Church. Some years ago he edited a series of Davies's mathematical works.

As prime mover in the organization of the Columbia University Club, he was its first president, and there never has been any other.

As an authority on matters relating to the history of the university, he was without an equal. He wrote a "History of Columbia College," and to the volume known as "Universities and Their Sons" he contributed the Columbia section.

One of the things that endeared him most to Columbia men was his championship of football. In 1905, after Columbia had been severely criticized for her football tactics, and the faculty, in a historic meeting, decided that the sport should be dropt, the Dean was the only friend the undergraduates had. In that meeting he took the stand of the undergraduates and earnestly advocated the game. After the close of the football season of 1906 more than two thousand students stormed the Faculty Club, where the Dean was at lunch, and, after singing his song, demanded that he make a speech to them on football. They told him they wanted football, and he said: "I know that, but you know I can not give it to you. You have behaved as I have always known you to behave, with propriety and dignity, and if you keep on there's no telling what you may get."



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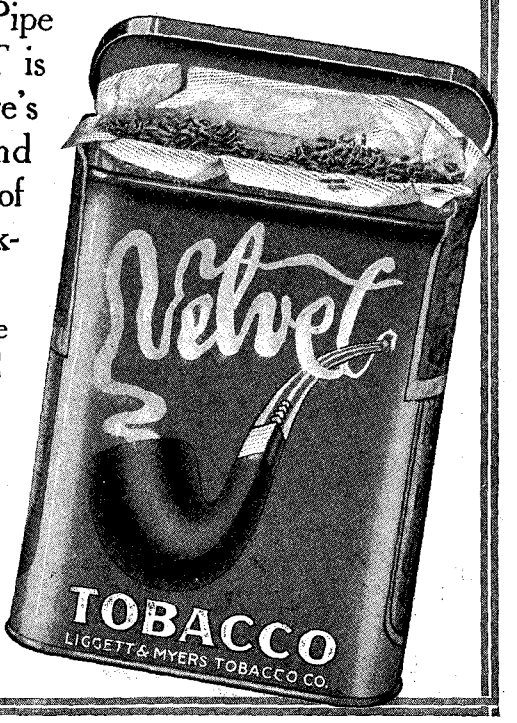

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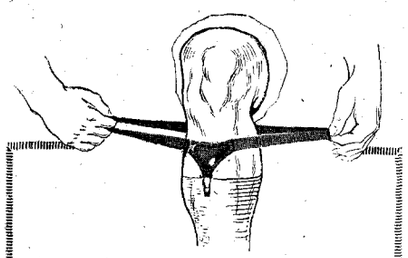

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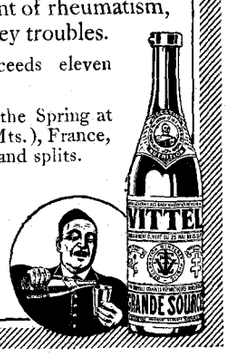

Football will be played once more at Columbia this year, and more than one alumnus will regret that the venerable Van Am is not in the stands when the opening game is played on South Field.

At the time when Columbia began to expand from a college to a university of many departments, the proposal to do away with the college altogether, and to convert Columbia into a group of graduate schools, was considered. The idea "took" with some of the authorities, and had it not been for vigorous opposition, in which Van Am took a leading part, it is not unlikely that the change would have been made.

THE ART OF CITY-DWELLING

"KEEP Your Head Up" is the first and great law of the Art of City-Dwelling—that art which to many is not a lost art, but something inconceivably worse, an art never discovered. There was a day, a gladly forgotten day, of unsophistication, when the unartistic city-dwellers kept their heads up—to stare agape at the wonders of the metropolis. But that was long ago. There is not time now for staring; there is no new thing worthy of attention; imagination flies no longer high, but plods along, hitched to the slow-revolving beam of the money-mill. In the big cities there are doubtless more than one to whom the tall buildings on each side of the street are as blinders are to a docile horse; they limit the gaze, and so the imagination, and keep the "work-horses" from growing skittish and shying away from their appointed tasks. Plodding becomes a habit; they never know the art of city-dwelling.

In contrast is the testimony of one city man, and a New Yorker at that, who has learned this art. Compelled to descend each morning into the ill-ventilated and overcrowded New York subway, he still manages to extract from his morning journey—the "same old trip," that he must make every morning—enough delight to carry him well through the rest of the day. In a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, the writer, Arthur Elliott Sproul, says in part:

In these days, as in all other days, tho men be shedding each other's blood across the seas, and tho that which is right and good and true seems to be maintained with grievous difficulty, yet are there spots where peace prevails and where there is quiet from clamor of man's inhumanity to man.

New York City has an oasis like this—truly not remote from men or unencumbered with those piles of bricks and mortar that we call houses, and yet with opportunity given to the dwellers there to look up into the sky, to feel the breeze upon their cheeks, and to escape, so far as may be, from noises or odors or sights that offend.

This delectable region is well filled with human beings—indeed, some thousands of them; but there is yet not that sense of compactness that savors of the crush of other parts of the town. Walk with me, if you please, to the subway, of a morning, through this spot of delight.

Before we are quit of the door of an apartment-house, even, the sun leaps to greet us, shining across the lawns and the trees of Morningside Park—yes, and still before reaching that green area of charm, across miles of city housetops and the far blue waters of the Sound.

Southward our steps take us. . . . We note the bronze and granite railings of the park—the sweeping stone stairways—the brilliant green vines climbing eagerly up upon the massive posts and clinging with their strong young fingers to the crown of every one of them.

We have walked but a short block, and here is the corner of Morningside Drive and 120th Street. It is well to stop here a minute and look westward. The vista is a delight. We see a clean, broad street. Apartment-houses are there, to be sure, but we are also conscious of a tall, beautiful hedge (now bursting with blooms of pinkish lavender and of white)—then the picturesque façade of Teachers College—a glimpse of the mere corners of the group of buildings known as Union Theological Seminary—with massed greenery filling the vista's end in the Jersey hills across the Hudson.

Along Morningside Drive once more, slightly ascending as we proceed. The apartment-houses line the westerly boundary in close array, but to the east the miles of the great upper city lie spread before us. Far, far in the distance, the thin blue line of the Sound shows faintly, very faintly, here and there; southerly, the green of Central Park gently stops the eye. At 116th Street we are to turn squarely to the right, but not until we have exchanged a smile with him who stands there in bronze to greet us—Carl Schurz. Serenity sits enthroned upon his brow. No consciousness of battle-shock dims that clear, straightforward glance. His back is turned to that spot of earth where men's worst passions now reign, and his eyes look stedfastly and confidently westward. His lips are mute; he does not tell us what he sees there. Let it be hoped that his prophetic glance may reveal no scene of horror yet to be here, to match that which at this very moment lies behind him across the seas!

And now we face the west and draw near the end of our little morning excursion. But first there greets us the noble plaza fronting the great Columbia University Library. Two huge fountains throw their columns of water high in air, only to break and fall in beauty within the broad basins at the foot. The sweeping upward slope of steps and the lofty pillared front of the library halt us in admiration. Great trees are there, too, and vines and shrubbery, and glimpses of other buildings. And there is the movement of young men and young women all about. . . . . .

And is this Broadway, now? Indeed it is—and here the subway station that is the virtual gateway to the day of stress. But before we descend into the depths, and shut out sunshine and all that sunshine shows us, we may pause just a moment at the very door for yet one more glance down the slope toward the west.

There lies the great Hudson, beautiful in the morning light. A steamer passes so close that its apparent nearness to Broadway traffic startles us. Other river-craft are seen. As a background there are again the green and beautiful Jersey hills.

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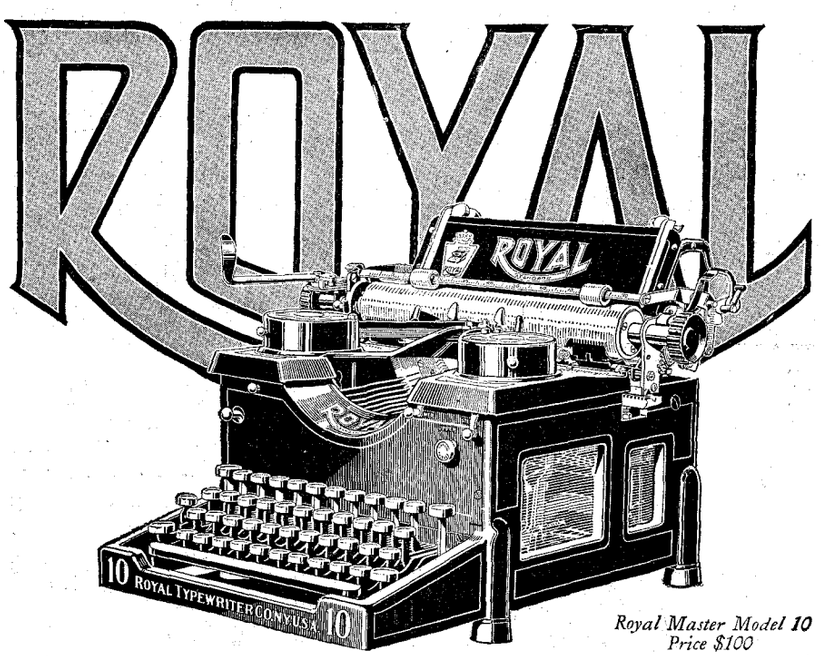

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THE TROUBLE WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY

A RUSSIAN university graduate who has served in the Russian Army accounts for its weakness in a recent number of *The Outlook*. He is not particularly optimistic, tho he wrote before the Germans had driven the Czar's forces out of Poland. Such victories as Russia has won in this war he ascribes to the incompetence or numerical inferiority of her adversaries. The individual Russian soldier is brave enough tho he lacks education. The chief trouble is found with the officers. This writer has little to say regarding Grand Duke Nicholas, whose leadership was praised in the Allied press until his unexpected transfer to the Caucasus after the Russian retreat from the Dunajec to the Drina. But this ex-soldier simply observes that "the time has passed when the magic word 'Czar' or 'Grand Duke' was enough to incite the masses to heroic deeds," and continues:

As for the lesser generals, they are entirely incompetent. They lost the war with Japan through their blunders, and on the basis of my military experience I am bold enough to say that in the ten years which have since elapsed they have hardly improved. We no longer have such brilliant and talented generals as Suvarof, Kutusof, and Skobelef—leaders who could weld the army into a strong and obedient machine, and at the same time love, understand, and respect the soldier. They are gone, and their places have not been filled.

As for the subordinate ranks—the commanders of regiments, battalions, and companies—they are little better. In such a war as that which is now raging the lower grades of officers necessarily play great rôles. Moments are not infrequent when the whole Army falls apart, and when problems common to it as a whole are resolved into thousands of smaller ones, which must be dealt with by separate companies or battalions. The line of battle extends for many miles, and at every point of it larger or smaller groups are carrying on obstinate, incessant, and more or less independent fights. In such circumstances the soldiers naturally look to their company and regimental officers for understanding and direction; but the latter very often are ignorant of geography, can not read maps, and do not even know where they are. In maneuvers in which I participated near Moscow in 1913 the disorder and disorganization of the whole army were perfectly apparent. The officers did not even know the lay of the land over which they led their troops. For example:

We met the "Twelfth" marching through the woods.

"Where are the enemy, Captain Neduziroff?" asked our commander.

"The devil only knows!"

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"Where are you going?"

"God only knows! It is impossible to make out anything on this map."

"Have you any idea where the village of Dokutchayeffka is?"

"Dokutchayeffka? I believe it's on the right."

"We have been on the right; Dokutchayeffka is not there. I think it is on our immediate left. See here—"

Our commander unrolled a map, and with a serious air began to trace a route on it with his forefinger.

"There you see, here are we, here is the road. We have just crossed it. Here is Dokutchayeffka. That means that it's on the left."

The captain of the Twelfth began to scratch his head thoughtfully. Finally he said:

"Perhaps so. To hell with these maps! I never could understand them, even at school."

This was the way in which our companies solved their problems. It is not hard to imagine how our military commanders wandered around in Manchuria if, only twenty miles from Moscow, they could not make their way about, even with the aid of maps.

After the Japanese War a law was enacted which enlarged the corps of officers and raised training. . . . Theoretically, this law was expected not only to increase the numerical strength of the corps of officers, but to raise its intellectual level. In practise, however, it has not so worked out, partly for the reason that the examinations are generally perfunctory and in many cases farcical. . . . Men are often given commissions when they are totally ignorant of military science. Of the soldiers who served with me, seventy or eighty were made captains, but 90 per cent. of them were not fit to be entrusted with the command of one hundred men in battle. It should be noted, however, in fairness, that officers appointed from the ranks are often quite as capable as those who have completed their education in special military corps or schools. Ignorance of fundamental problems of tactics and strategy, unfamiliarity with geography and military history, and inability to read maps—all these are deficiencies that are common even among our older officers.

As for our soldiers, 80 per cent. of them are absolutely illiterate; and in this respect the Army, of course, merely reflects the state of public education in Russia generally. . . . . .

If it be said that the German public-school teacher, and not the German soldiers alone, won the Franco-Prussian War, it may also be said, with equal truth, that it was the lack of public-school teachers, and not lack of courage in the Russian soldiers, that brought about the defeat in Manchuria. . . . . .

In their time, Russians were wonderful soldiers; but that was when military tactics were not as complicated as they are to-day, and when the soldiers trusted their officers. Now things are changed. During my period of service I witnessed two very important military innovations: first, the equipment of the Army with telephones and telegraphs for field-communication; and, secondly, the adoption of the sharp-pointed rifle-projectile in place of the old blunt-nosed leaden bullet. The theory and practise of electrical communication are not, of course, very complicated or very difficult of comprehension. Any one who

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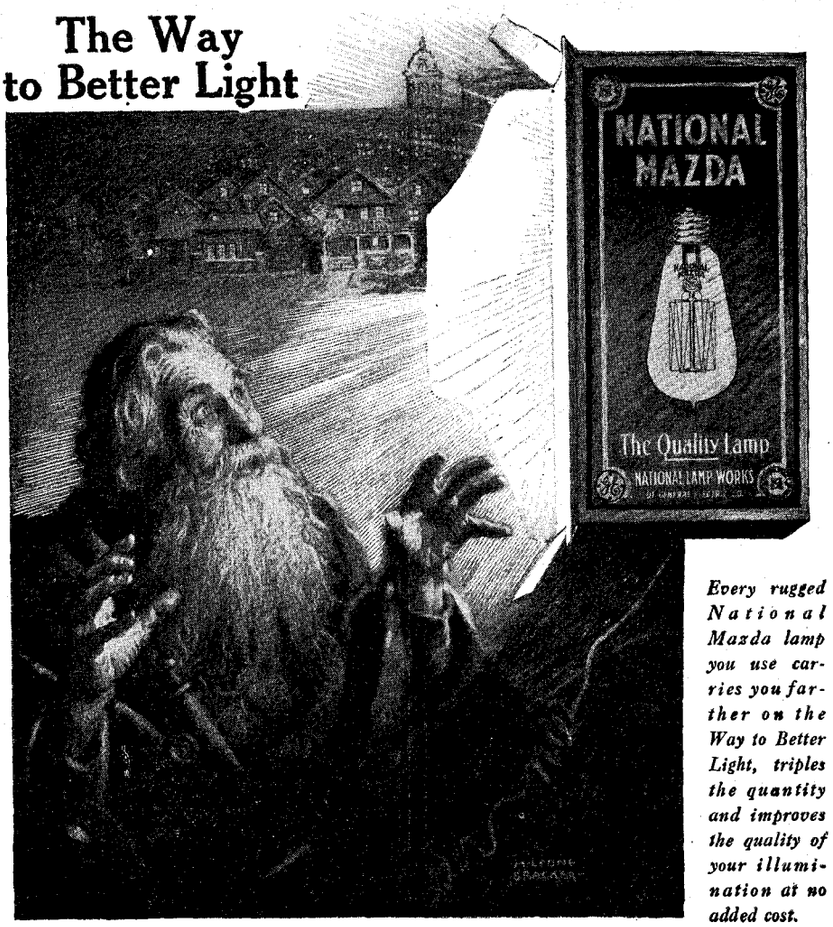

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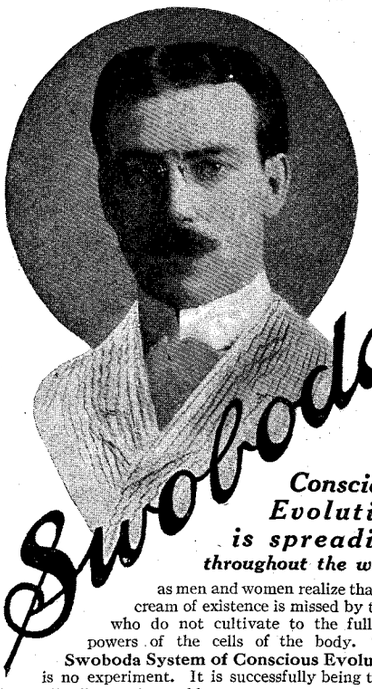

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"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."

"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."

"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."

"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds."

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"Words cannot explain the new life it imparts both to body and brain."

"It reduced my weight 29 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."

"I cannot recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."

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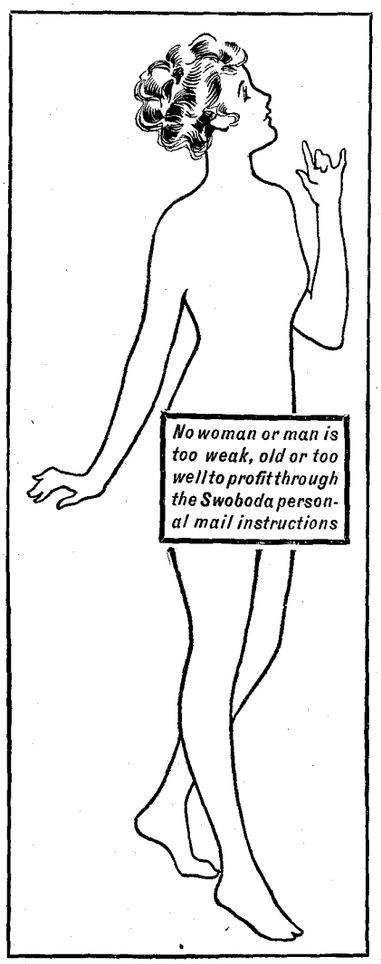
"Your system developed me most wonderfully."

"I think your system is wonderful. I thought I was in the best of physical health before I wrote for your course, but I can now note the greatest improvement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."



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combines ordinary intelligence with a little acquired knowledge can master them in a few hours; but how can they be explained to an illiterate Russian peasant who has spent his whole life in a village, and who implicitly believes that it is impossible for two persons to communicate with each other over any distance without the aid of evil spirits? The same is true of improved projectiles. Every soldier knows that when they were introduced, rifle-sights were changed, retested, and so on; but if you ask him why this was done, and what is the advantage of the new bullet, he will be unable to answer. How can you make him understand the influence of air-resistance upon the trajectory of a projectile, or any of the other scientific principles involved in the art of gunnery? He adopts the improvements because he is ordered to do so; but they are outside the realm of his understanding. For this reason they are likely to be of more use in the armies of other nations than in ours.

Finally, if the strength of an army is dependent upon the training and culture of its officers and men, it is still more dependent upon its faith in and respect for its leaders, and upon what may be called patriotic spirit. When the present war broke out, there was intense popular dissatisfaction with the existing state of things. In Petrograd, the very heart of Russia, 200,000 workmen were engaged in a political strike; barricades were erected in the streets, and machine guns were placed in the squares to repress disorder. What was likely to be the state of mind of reservists called from cities seething with discontent and hatred for the authorities, or from villages exasperated by land outrages and hunger?

The Army, moreover, contains hundreds of thousands of so-called "aliens," including the Jews and the Poles. Of the Jews alone there are more than two hundred and fifty thousand. The Czar now calls them his "beloved" Jews; but only yesterday he persecuted them with medieval cruelty. The Poles, who also compose a large part of the Army, are now promised autonomy, upon the assumption that they will forget the years of Russia's rule in Poland, when passers-by were shot in the streets of Warsaw, and when the Polish language was proscribed and Polish culture destroyed. All is now promised to them, in the belief that they will forget in a moment the years of cruel torture they suffered when they relied upon the word of the Czar—a monarch who on the 30th of October, 1905, solemnly promised Russia both political freedom and a constitution, and then broke his promise and shed the blood of his liberty-loving people.

After serving a full term in the Russian Army, I am able to recognize its power. In these later days it seems to be succeeding, but its apparent success is due rather to the incompetence of some of its enemies than to its own inherent strength. The heterogeneous and for the most part Slavic personnel of the Austrian Army unfits it for energetic action, while the weakness of the Turkish forces, which consist for the most part of ill-trained reserves, is no less evident. The Germans alone are splendid, but for every German bayonet there are about four Russian ones. Therein lies the explanation of the unexpected manifestation of power where all has hitherto been weakness and demoralization.

George Kennan, an authority on Russia, believes the writer we have quoted to be altogether too pessimistic. He asserts in *The Outlook* that the Russian Army "has suffered more thus far from lack of rifles, artillery, and ammunition than from lack of brains"; that "it isn't brains that the Russian soldier lacks; it is knowledge, experience, personal initiative, and the habit of self-reliance which are the outcome of freedom," and that the Poles, Jews, and revolutionists will, after all, fight for their country against an invader, regardless of past oppression. He concludes:

I do not care to make a prediction with regard to the future of the Russian Army, but I have seen it fight, at the end of a long campaign, when it has not been cheered or encouraged by a single victory; and my conviction is that it can stand up under reverses as long, and rally from defeat as quickly, as any army that Prussia ever put into the field. If I were a friend of von Hindenburg, Mackensen, and the Kaiser, I think I should venture to give them this warning: "Don't count on smashing the Russian Army so that it can not recover. Like the Libyan wrestler, it draws strength from the ground every time it is thrown. You are now doing your level best; but the Russian Army will not reach its maximum efficiency until next summer. Then you, with your waning strength, will have to fight harder than you have yet fought for the territory that you now hold."

AN APOLOGY TO THE "CHILD-WONDERS"

PROFESSOR COLVIN, instructor in educational psychology at Brown University, was quoted in these columns, in our issue of September 18, as declaring his belief that such child-prodigies as William Sidis, Winifred Stoner, and Norbert Wiener were often one-sided and abnormal in their relations with other children and their elders. Specifically, young Sidis and Wiener were accused of slight motor activity and uncongenial traits that made them unpopular with other youths, while Miss Stoner "imprest some as being a very much-spoiled, disagreeable, and vain little girl." Since this article appeared, we have received a letter from Professor Colvin completely retracting this opinion, and, as many of our readers may be most interested in just this point in regard to the child-prodigies of whom so much has been written, we append the Professor's correction, as follows:

In the current issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST you quote extensively from an article of mine on the training of precocious children. The original article, as it appeared in *The Illustrated World*, made mention of certain unfavorable comments which have been published in journals and newspapers in regard to the continued precocity, motor-development, and social adaptability of the son of Professor Wiener, of Dr. Sidis, and the daughter of Mrs. Stoner. These statements are contained in your quotations from the original article. Since I have recently learned that

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they are contrary to the facts, I desire as far as possible to correct them. These children, while of exceptional ability, are physically, mentally, and socially normal. The sons of Professor Wiener and of Dr. Sidis have grown into young manhood with every promise of becoming superior men. The daughter of Mrs. Stoner is now in her adolescent years. She is continuing to develop in a perfectly normal way, but is far in advance of girls of her years.

I should consider it a great favor if you would publish this statement from me in an early issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. I hope this may be done in justice to these young people and to their parents.

RILEY DAY AND RILEY

OCTOBER 7 will be celebrated throughout the State of Indiana, by public proclamation of the Governor, in appreciation of its most-loved citizen and poet, James Whitcomb Riley. This great "rimester"—as he is said to prefer being called—is about the first American man of letters to receive official recognition of his genius during his lifetime. How he will take the celebration one can hardly say. On a former occasion, when some friends attempted to put forth his biography, he declared that his life was too commonplace to interest any one, and asked his friends only to leave him alone. But an official proclamation is a different matter. Could one not even be thrown into jail for refusing to celebrate one's own holiday? It is a ticklish position for a modest man.

As will be recalled, the report was spread four years ago that Mr. Riley had suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which it was not supposed that he would recover. His own words at that time were: "My work is finished, and my end is come." And now the State of Indiana is celebrating his sixty-sixth birthday as tho such a rumor had never been uttered. The end did not come after all; Mr. Riley grows steadily better, and a writer in the New York *Times Magazine* declares that when he visited the Hoosier poet recently he "felt sure that the sunset of this picturesque career was still far distant." He describes the interview:

The sunlight filtered through the shutters and threw a soft golden glow over the old-fashioned room. The parlor in which I was waiting looked like the "company-parlor" in my grandfather's house when I was a boy. The furniture stood out in silhouette; a stray ray of sunlight fell on the gilded coal-hod in front of the wide grate; the pictures on the walls were enclosed in heavy, dull-gilt frames; the chairs and sofa with their fringed bottoms were deeply upholstered, and on an antique stand lay the family album and the family Bible.

A moment later in walked the man who four years ago told his friends, "My end is come."

"I feel like a boy," he said, with a cheerful laugh, as he extended his left hand. "I haven't felt so strong for years. Every day I drive out in my car and am enjoying life in spite of the war in Europe.

"You see, I never read the newspapers, and don't know anything about what's

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going on over there. It has always been my aim to avoid things that are disagreeable and which cause pain. I haven't even voted for thirty years. I dislike politics as much as I dislike war. Both are inhuman. They arouse anger, and, therefore, are wrong.

"The quiet little schoolma'am may be more of a success of nature than the leader of conquering armies—and the world not know it. Success in life comes to him who follows the paths of his better inclination. In the great, beautiful law of nature things don't forcibly carve out a groove for themselves. But they invariably find places which fit them, where they thrive and crown their existence with happiness and success—for the one is the other.

"Whether the world regards a man as great or lowly, as a success or a failure, matters not. He will know and feel and be rich far above the world's standards of measure.

"The world differentiates happiness and success with cold sophistry. But they are inseparable. War and politics bring nothing but sorrow. They are wrong."

Some of those who have never happened to see the poet may be a little surprized to learn that the author of "My Grandfather Squeers," "Out to Old Aunt Mary's," and "The Raggity-Man," is "a small, light-haired, blue-eyed man" with the appearance of "a New York banker." His pictures give the impression of a man of heavier build, and his poems, somehow, do not speak of this fastidious, almost dapper, little person, rather eccentric, but detesting notoriety. Sir Henry Irving is said to have declared that the stage lost a great actor in Riley. At any rate, we know that he and Bill Nye, stumping the country as a team, won popularity wherever they appeared for several busy seasons. One of Nye's stories about his platform partner is given as follows:

Jim took sick about supper-time and had to go to our room. I didn't know what to do. Here was a good town and probably a full house, and the people wanted to hear Riley as well as see me. I got a doctor, but he didn't seem to be able to do any good. So finally we put Jim to bed and I rushed over to the hall just in time to start things.

We were alternating in our reading, Jim and I, then over again. But I went on first that night and finished my part, got through all right, and the house seemed pleased. Then I cleared my throat and announced that as Mr. Riley was seriously indisposed I would, with their indulgence, give them some more, and they could tell me when they'd got their money's worth.

They laughed.

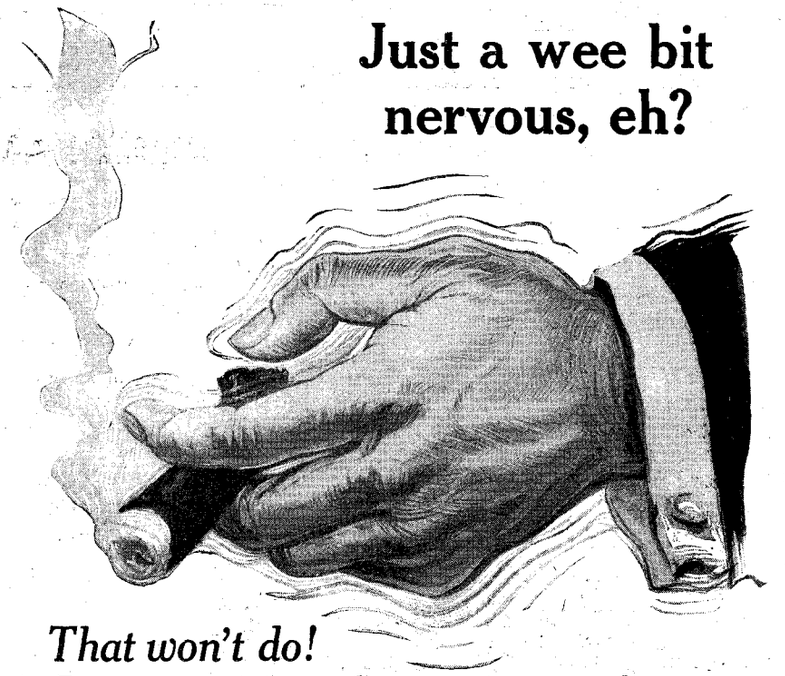
I couldn't see where that laugh came in, so I began all over and told them that, with their kind indulgence—

They laughed again, louder.

"Maybe you don't understand me," I shouted, "or you wouldn't laugh so loud. Mr. Riley is very ill in bed—"

I thought they would break something the way they laughed this time. Then, all at once, I turned around. There stood Riley right behind me.

The funny part was that the audience thought we had done it on purpose.



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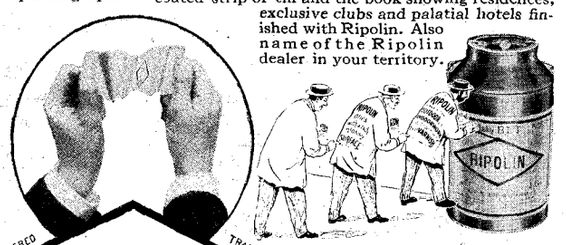

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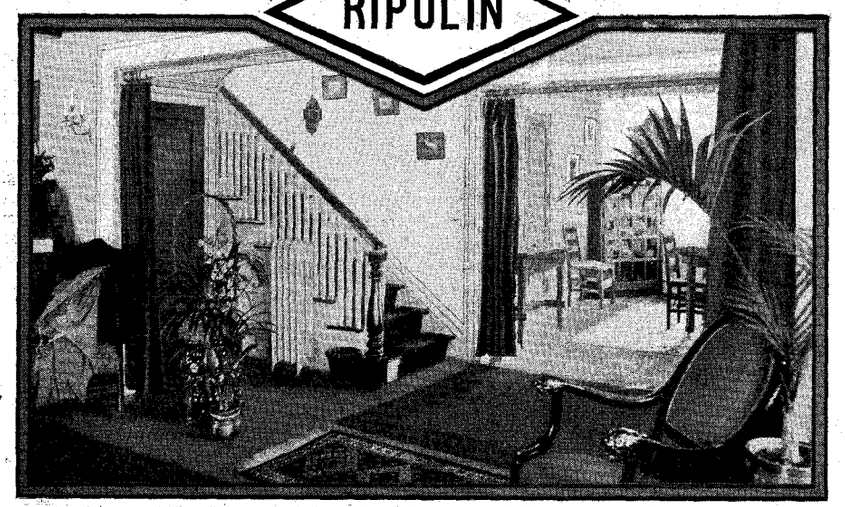

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The roar and rush of the city confused him, jarred painfully upon his fine sensibilities. Particularly he abhorred the traffic and the trains, especially the elevated. He lectured in a part of the city once. This is his description of the place:

"I got off the train at some station, I don't know where. Then they packed me on to a boat and we rode about half an hour. Then we changed to a car on the streets and rode for another half an hour. Then we climbed a lot of steps and got on another train and rode for an hour or two. Then we got off and took a hack and rode for about the same length of time, it seemed. Then, after we had walked a mile or two, we were there.

"Where? I don't remember what they called it. How could I?"

INDOMITABLE STEFANSSON

OUT of the frozen North comes the echo of the voice of one supposedly long dead. Only the echo, for the valiant explorer himself has already disappeared on further journeys of discovery. After fifteen long months of the cold and the silence, of ceaseless effort, scanty rations, hardship, and imminent disaster, he sends to civilization the word of a new land discovered, but does not return for the enjoyment of a single luxury so long denied, nor waste one day in the rest and recuperation a lesser physique and less stout a heart might demand. Had there been food and dogs aplenty, there would have been no return even now, and we might have gone another year grieving over our certainty that Stefansson, the arctic explorer, had succumbed to the ice-taloned enemy he fought. Vilhjalmur Stefansson "came back"; he brought with him the trophy he had sought—the discovery of a new land; and before our praise can reach him, we find him gone. Coming in the midst of all the noisy heroism of Europe, his absorption in the task before him and his scorning of the world's approbation are food for thought. His brief message of the success of his adventure is, as one writer in the Cleveland *Leader* terms it, "a bugle-call as stirring as ever quickened the pulses of weary soldiers and set their faces with renewed courage to the front; . . . it bids us to be brave, and constant, and of unshakable faith." We gave Stefansson up for dead, because we underestimated his resource and strength. Burt M. McConnell, his secretary, tells us that even arctic explorers and scientific men of experience had declared positively that there was no chance of his returning, and even shook their heads derisively over the relief-expedition that the explorer's friend proposed to organize. In the New York *Times* Mr. McConnell declares that his own faith was constant,

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since he knew what manner of man this was who could see the *Karluk* perish and dismiss its destruction as an incident of little importance, planning immediately how to go ahead with the craft originally detailed for the major share of the work eliminated. Of the lack of faith on the part of the other scientists, he remarks:

You see, the Stefansson they had met at banquets and other functions became another man entirely when he left civilization behind him. I know, because I traveled with him all last winter, and on the first stages of the ice trip. He is perfectly at home in the arctic, is one of the best sled-travelers who ever went into that region, and the secret of his several long and so-called impossible trips is the fact that he knows how to take care of his men and dogs.

His sense of direction, for example, seems almost intuitive; I have never seen him become confused as to direction, and on one occasion I followed his lead through a blinding snow-storm for several hours. The wind on that occasion, I remember, attained a velocity of forty-four miles per hour, and the last two hours of the journey were made in darkness; yet at the finish, where we were to cross a narrow neck of land, Stefansson was not more than a bare hundred yards off the trail. I say off the trail, but the fact is there was no trail at all.

At another time I followed him across a bay for forty miles. He made his own trail, and at the end of the forty miles we came to Amouliktok, the small sand-pit on which we camped soon after leaving the *Karluk*. These are only two instances of his almost uncanny ability to take care of himself in the arctic, but there are dozens of others.

The explorer was severely handicapped by a late start, for tho he left Martin Point on March 22, 1914, it was near the middle of April before he was well on his way. In his exclusive story for the New York *Times* he tells us that the party as it finally was organized for the work consisted of three men, Andreasen, Storkersen, and Stefansson, equipped with a 1,326-pound load, consisting of food for men and dogs for about forty days, permanent equipment, and 360 cartridges for two rifles. They were compelled at the beginning of their journey to make their way on huge ice-cakes many miles from shore, and here they encountered their first big storm, the most violent of the whole journey. The explorer writes:

A pressure-ridge twenty feet high had formed twenty feet away from our tent, made of blocks so large that had one of them happened to topple over on the tent it would have ended the chapter. Early in the evening we tried to stand watch, but the man outside the tent could not keep his eyes open for the flying snow, nor could he shout loud enough to be heard by the others inside the tent, altho the noise of ice pressing into ridges can be heard miles away. We did not this night hear anything but the flapping of the tent and the whistle of the wind.

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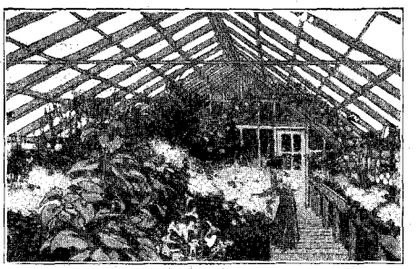

Vol. 20 of the famous Cypress Pocket Library (never before advertised in this magazine) contains among many other items of special value, a Detailed Plan and Working Drawing, for a splendid little *practical* greenhouse (like picture at left) that *you can build yourself*. Don't miss this. Write tonight for Volume 20—also ask for Volume 3—all about greenhouses. **FREE**

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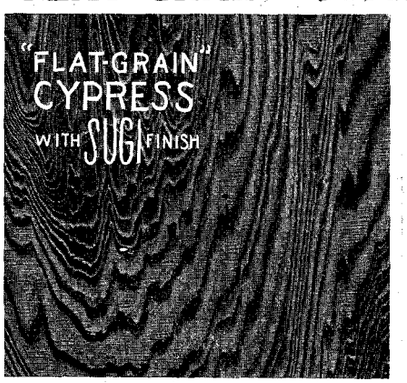

is preferred over the "curly" grain by many people of high artistic judgment because it is so much simpler in effect. It undoubtedly is true that the super-convolute grain of the rarer examples of "curly" Cypress renders it wise to use it sparingly and only as the centers of panels or for small hand-made receptacles; it is so richly ornate as to tire the eye if shown in large areas. The "flat grain," as shown at the left, is a splendid relief when used in conjunction, and is in first demand by those amateur craftsmen who do the most "Sugi-ing" either for gifts or for their own homes. VOL. 26 of the famous Cypress Pocket Library tells all about the Sugi (Japanese Driftwood) effect which you can produce by simply scorching and brushing "a little piece of board," tells why it is successful only on "The Wood Eternal," and gives full directions and list of ideas of what to make.

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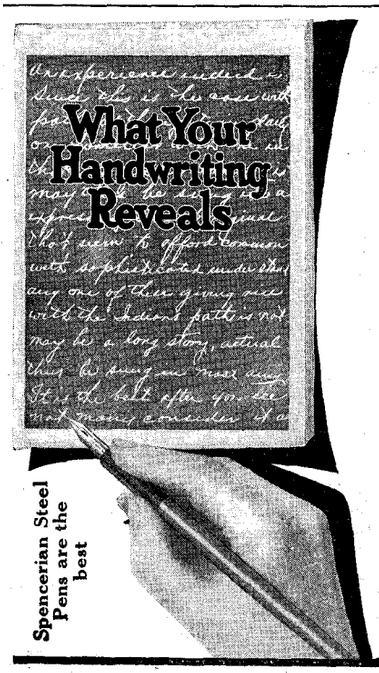

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After getting beyond sixty miles from shore we never had strong winds. The day after this gale the cold weather came at last, and we had ideal traveling for the remainder of April, with light breezes and clear skies, and temperature ranging about 20 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. The water-lanes, which had in warm weather been impassable for boats, now became smooth boulevards, and instead of two miles a day we now frequently made over twenty. That we would probably meet a continual ice-drift to the east had seemed likely when the support-party started for shore, and I had accordingly sent with them letters emphasizing the probability of our not returning to the mainland and repeating the instructions for the *North Star* to follow us to northwest Banks Island.

The easterly drift did really continue, and altho we traveled each day from 10 to 30 degrees west of true north, our instrumental observations showed that we were barely keeping a true north course. By April 27 we were near the intersection of the seventy-third parallel and the one hundred and fortieth meridian. During the preceding fortnight we had crossed scores of miles of thin ice formed over what had been open water in the March gales. The daylight was now continuous throughout the twenty-four hours and the sun was becoming more aggressive. It would be but a week or two till all this thin ice would become uncrossable.

Of the hardships encountered we are given only brief glimpses, as in the journey over the ice-floe to Banks Island, several hundred miles away, when it became evident that prudence forbade any attempt to return to Alaska:

Because of the rapid approach of summer we eventually headed for Cape Alfred, on the northwest corner of Banks Island. Our kerosene gave out on May 5. For ten days after that we melted a little ice morning and evening for drinking-water with the five pounds of lard we had along for reoiling our boat tarpaulin. For the latter part of these ten days we were on half-rations. We saw occasional bear-tracks, and from this we knew that there must be seals in the sea about us. Two reasons kept us from stopping to hunt seals. We hoped we might meet a bear which we could secure without delaying our progress landward, and we were so worried by the rapidly increasing temperature, and the consequent deterioration of ice, that we preferred empty stomachs to much delay.

By May 15 we were getting a bit hungry and the dogs were not so fat as formerly. They had harder work than we to do on the same amount of food, altho they ate our skin clothing, while we had malted milk and pemmican. It seemed that wisdom now dictated a halt rather than hurry, and so we stopt for sealing at a lead across which we would have ordinarily ferried in our improvised boat in two hours. Not much more than the corresponding two hours had been spent in watching for seals when one came to the surface some 300 yards away, and we got him with a lucky brain shot.

For fuel we burned seal-blubber, using the bones of seals and of bears for a wick, as it were, for blubber will not burn by itself in the manner of kerosene.

They were once checked by a "lead" or gap in the ice that threatened to enforce their remaining on the ice-floe all summer. Even this eventuality the explorer regarded without the slightest trepidation, altho he admits that it would not have been a "comfortable" experience. In all, they were compelled to travel about 700 miles to gain Banks Island. Here they awaited reenforcements, but with ill luck. Stefansson's mild statement of the failure of his supporting parties to fulfil their duties, ever so slightly tinctured with an amused contempt, gives us an idea of his attitude toward those less indomitably stedfast than himself:

At Cape Kellett we found the *Mary Sachs* in winter quarters, altho the sea was absolutely clear of ice.

There had been some ice about Cape Kellett when she arrived there late in August. Beaching and hauling the schooner up here were due partly to her having lost one of her propellers and to the presence of ice, but also and perhaps to several mistaken ideas. They seem to have thought that if we were on Banks Island we would be at Cape Kellett, anxiously and probably hungrily watching for a sail on the horizon, and when they found no sign of us they concluded we were dead—this in spite of the fact that the appointed rendezvous was a hundred miles further north. Men of the *Sachs* are most of them new to the arctic and had been thoroughly discouraged by this time. The amusing opinion apparently was uniformly held by most of the whalers and others at Herschel Island last summer that we were all dead because we failed to come back from a journey from which I had *said* we would probably not try to come back.

The *Sachs* thought that summer was over with August, whereas September is commonly enough a good month for navigation up here, and was so in this summer.

It was also thought that the west coast of Banks Island was precipitous, devoid of harbors and driftwood, all of which is erroneous, but the chief reason for not going farther north was clearly that feeling that we were certainly dead. The *North Star*, I learned, had made no effort to come to Banks Island, as I had directed.

He failed to find any Eskimos in this neighborhood, in spite of a 400-mile trip taken for that purpose in the dark of the sunless months, and was unable to secure fresh dogs, so the party was reduced to barely two good dog-teams for the work planned originally for four. But the explorer hoped that an early start might offset that difficulty. The plan was to start from Cape Kellett, a southwestern promontory of Banks Island, about February 9, proceed north to Prince Patrick Island, and thence northwest, returning to Banks Island by the middle of June. Instead, through an accidental spilling of a barrel of fuel and the consequent necessary delay in waiting for a new supply, they left Cape Alfred, on the northwestern point of the island, no earlier than April 5. Thereafter, sore-footed dogs, soft snow, thick

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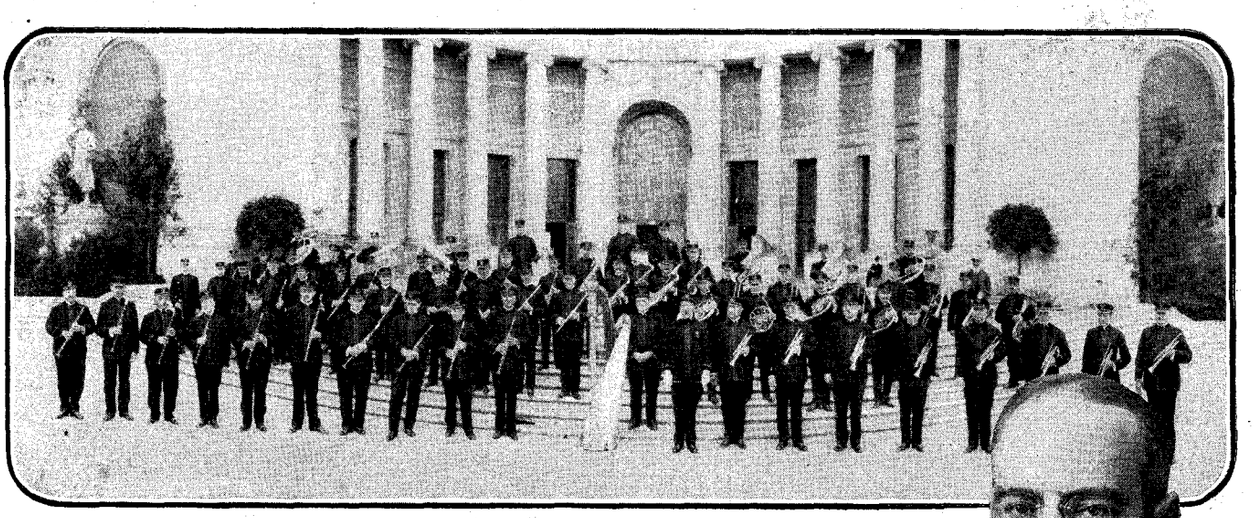

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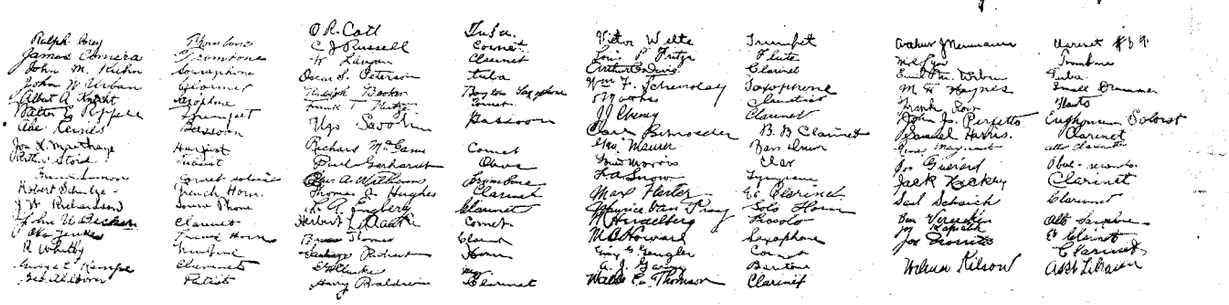

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fogs, and much open water did what they could to dampen the party's ardor. On this trip another Norwegian, Thompsen, had been added to the three of last year. As Stefansson describes the difficult journey of that season:

On one day we crossed a twenty-mile expanse of ice, none of it over eight inches thick, but safe so long as no wind or current moved the ice or broke it in small pieces. At north latitude 76 degrees 20 minutes, between May 1 and 6, we drifted eleven miles south and thirteen miles west, and there was so much open water that we could make little progress, for it took us three hours to ferry across a 500-yard-wide lead. We made the journey on rafts improvised by passing tarpaulins under the sleds and lashing them upon the sides.

Such a raft carries a thousand pounds when the water is not rough and less if there is a rough wind. The thirteen dogs were especially troublesome. The weather was getting warmer fast, and the ice was broken into small pieces with water or mashed-up ice between. I, therefore, gave up further attempts of going west, and traveled parallel to the west coast of Prince Patrick Island.

Some seventy-five miles off shore, near 76 degrees 40 minutes north, we were forced to realize that we could hope for no great northering at so late a season on broken ice drifting rapidly southwest. We, therefore, tried to make the shore-fast ice off Prince Patrick Island in that latitude, but were carried fifty miles south before we fully made land about ten miles south of the land which we had seen on June 1.

Before this time our kerosene had given out and we were burning seal-blubber; and the caribou meat, dried at Norway Island during the summer of 1914 for dog-food, was also finished. For the men we had still twenty days' rations, for we had lived partly on seals and bears.

By June 15, at which date they had hoped to be back at their camp on Banks Island, they had reached only the northernmost tip of Prince Patrick's Island; yet any chagrin they may have felt at this miscarriage of their plans was swept away three days later when, from a forty-foot ice-cake near camp, Storkensen sighted new land to the northeast. Making their way as best they could in this general direction, they endeavored in the scanty time left to gain some knowledge of their find. We read:

We actually saw only about 100 miles of coast-line, running somewhat south of east from the landing-place, but mountains were seen for at least fifty miles farther east and from a height of 2,000 feet twenty miles inland still higher hills were seen in all directions from north to east at a distance estimated at over fifty miles.

The land, therefore, is of considerable size. It is low where we first landed, but becomes higher and more rugged as one proceeds eastward.

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new packs for the dogs. We caught the sled at McClure's wintering place, and traveled diagonally across Banks Island to Kellett, arriving home on August 8 to find everything well.

On this trip we had no accident more serious than the wetting of one sled load. We had no sickness, and brought home in good flesh every dog we started with. We were all of us in our ordinary health and strength. We used the ordinary Eskimo beehive snow-houses. Besides the provisions brought from home we used about 10,000 pounds of meat and fat for food and fuel. Seals furnished most of this, but there were besides seventeen caribou, four bears, and two musk-oxen, the last in Melville Island. Musk-oxen in Banks Island are extinct. We had no hardships at any time and were never in imminent danger, so far as we know.

Of his further plans Stefansson writes, under the date of August 22:

On August 11 the schooner *Polar Bear*, Capt. Louis Lane, came into Kellett. He reported the *North Star* long overdue at Baillie Island, and that the expedition-supplies had arrived at Herschel Island. Fearing the non-arrival of the *North Star*, I chartered the *Polar Bear* to get supplies from Herschel Island, and attempt by landing them to form a more northern base for next year's work either on Banks or Prince Patrick Island. I plan to make a further journey next year into Beaufort Sea and explore further the new land already discovered. We sail for Banks Island to-morrow.

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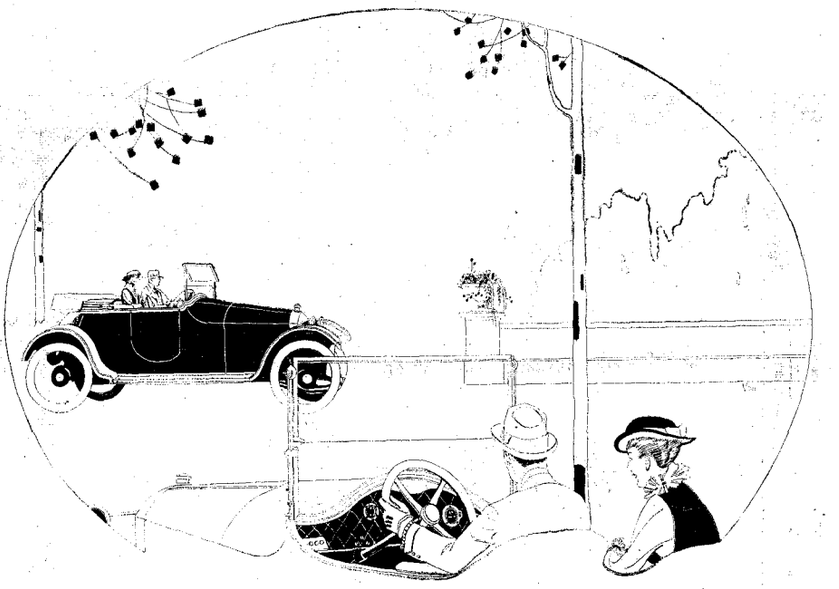
THE news that large areas of sun-baked Turkestan are being reclaimed through irrigation naturally revives romantic pictures of dark groves of olive-trees stirred by breezes laden with the fragrance of strange spices, of silk-clad merchants making their prosperous journeys through a land of luxuriance, and of many a fragment of mystery and romance that names like Samarkand and Zerafshan always connote. Even when we learn that the reawakening of that dreaming land is being conducted officially by the Russian Government, the luster of romance is not dimmed for us. It is only when we are coldly informed that the Czar of Russia proposes to plant the irrigated stretches in cotton that the cruel shock comes. Cotton, acres of cotton, grown within sight of the walls of "silken Samarkand"! Commercially, however, the conversion of these immense areas of dry land will be a splendid project when the work, now for several years under way, is completed. The district at present completed, known as the Golodnaya Steppe, lying between the Syr-Darya River and Kizil-Kum Desert, amounts to 125,000 acres, and is only one of the smaller of those already planned. A description of its development is given by Milan Nikolitch in *Engineering News* (New York, July 1):

The greater part of southwestern European Russia belongs to the zone where



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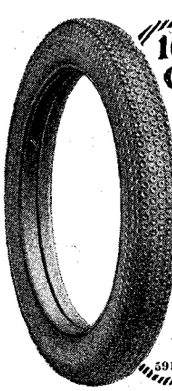

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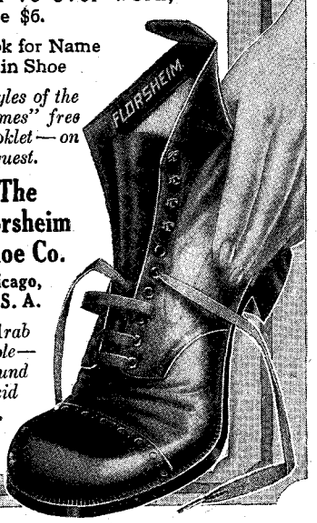

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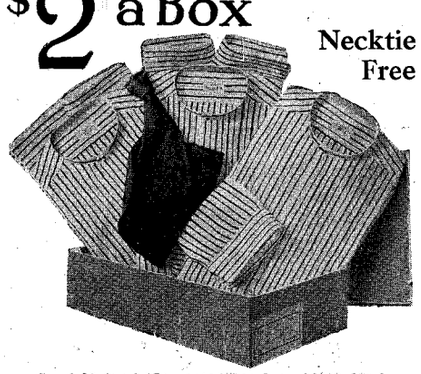

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agriculture is partly dependent upon irrigation. Turkestan and the eastern part of Transcaucasia are representatives of arid lands in the true sense of the word and require complete irrigation for existence.

It is very probable that in old times a certain portion of now desert lands in Turkestan and Caucasia was irrigated, but there are no means of judging of their magnitude. The most prosperous provinces of Turkestan, like Samarkand, Tashkend, and Ferghana, have been irrigated from time immemorial and are still supplied with water by primitive native canals. The water-supply for irrigation in Turkestan is mostly derived from small mountain rivers at their emergence upon the plains. Altho the small rivers are almost used up, the large ones are scarcely touched.

It is certain that there is more land in Turkestan than can be supplied with water. The six great rivers of Turkestan and Transcaucasia—Illi, Choo, Syr-Darya, Amu-Daria, Arrax, and Kura—have a total annual run-off of about 93,000,000 acre-feet, which can all be used for irrigation. Altogether the water-supply of Turkestan is sufficient for many millions of acres. With the exception of native works the art of irrigation is quite new in Russia, and almost entirely confined to government enterprises. . . . . .

What is known as the Golodnaya Steppe occupies the country enclosed between the Syr-Darya River, the Turkestan Mountain Range, and the Kizil-Kum Desert. It is situated between the 40th and 41st parallels and has an average altitude of 927 feet above sea-level. The total area of this country is about 1,900,000 acres, but not all of it can be irrigated. With the completion of the northeastern Golodnaya Steppe irrigation-project, about 218,700 acres will be reclaimed. Surveys and designs for the other portions of the steppe are under way, and in the near future a great portion of the former arid waste will be brought under irrigation. The situation of the Golodnaya Steppe between the rich provinces of Tashkend, Samarkand, and Ferghana, with which it is tied by railroad-lines, together with rich soil and favorable climatic conditions, guarantees the success of the enterprise. . . . . .

The low rainfall, the great dryness of the air, and the fact that the dry period of the year coincides with high temperatures make irrigation a necessity. For only a short time during the early spring the steppe is covered with luxuriant vegetation, but in May the sun and the lack of moisture turn it into a desert-like area, fully justifying its name—the Steppe of Hunger.

The water-supply for the Golodnaya Steppe is diverted from the Syr-Darya River, the only stream which can insure a supply to a large area. Syr-Darya rises in the mountains of the central Tian-shan, where its two branches are known as Narin and Kara-Daria. . . . The total length of the river is about 1,430 miles. The Syr-Darya owes its waters to the melting of snow in the high mountains. Its high-water period occurs in summer, when mostly needed for irrigation. . . . . .

The art of irrigation has been practised in Turkestan from very early times. Large areas that are now abandoned and desert-like have been reclaimed in the past. Still, the Golodnaya Steppe does not seem to have been irrigated to a large extent, altho, judging by existing legends, attempts to that end were not lacking. The fact

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that the river lies some 50 feet below the floor of the Golodnaya Steppe made it difficult for native engineers to bring the water to the steppe, and all attempts resulted in a few small canals, their remains still being traced in the steppe. Only the low land along the river and the area near the mouth of cañons of the small mountain rivers were irrigated to some extent.

With the Russian occupation of the country the idea of reclaiming the Golodnaya Steppe by the water of the Syr-Darya was renewed. During the last forty years several attempts have been made, but, owing to various unfortunate circumstances, most of them proved failures. Only the Canal Emperor Nicholas I. was successfully completed. It irrigates an area of about 32,400 acres.

The first steps toward irrigating large areas of the Golodnaya Steppe by the Government date back to 1895, when the first well-organized parties were sent there. The actual work of construction of the northeastern Golodnaya Steppe project began in 1901, and was prosecuted slowly on account of lack of funds until 1911, when the first large appropriation was made and the work vigorously resumed. By the end of 1913 most of the work was completed. The area thus brought under cultivation is 121,500 acres, not counting 32,400 acres, dominated by the Canal Nicholas I., which is to be incorporated into this system.

HOW IT FEELS TO TURN TURTLE AT TOP SPEED

"TURNING turtle" is a performance of which we have little data concerning the feelings of those involved. When an automobile leaves the straight road with sufficient speed to achieve a somersault, there is usually no occupant left alive with sufficient grasp of the situation to give a detailed account of his sensations as the accident occurred. There comes from Wilmington, Delaware, however, the story of a driver of a racing automobile, whose machine turned turtle at sixty-five miles an hour, and who lived to tell of the experience. R. H. Bacon, driver of an ill-fated Renault car in a recent race at the Delaware State Fair in that city, was faced, so he tells us in a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, with the instant alternatives of crashing through guard-rails into a solid mass of spectators or of locking his brakes and hovering about the confines of Eternity. He chose the latter, and of what happened subsequently he says:

It is the general impression that the moving-picture film is a quick actor, but I wish to go on record as stating that they appear slow and lagging compared with the impressions which a man facing quick and certain death may photograph upon his brain.

There was nothing to it but a full lock. To one who has never driven a car I may state that the "full lock" is bringing the machine to a dead-stop. I was making between 62 and 63 miles an hour at this time, so that the most unimaginative may draw a picture of what the full lock means

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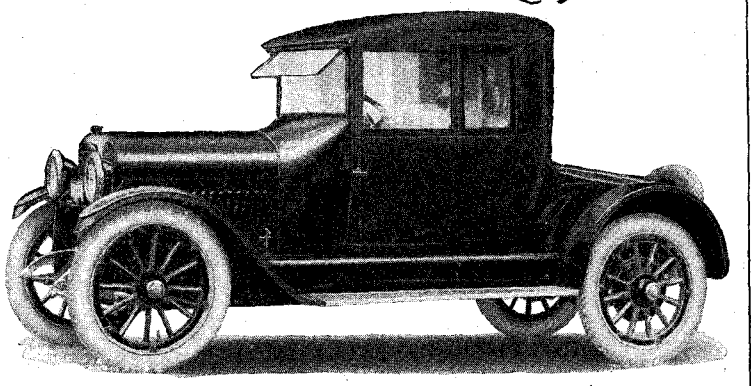

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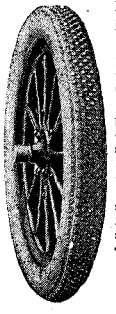

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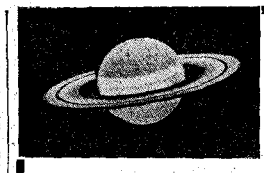

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when going at this speed, and then making the wheels and the entire machine absolutely rigid. There can be but one result—the machine will turtle, or, in other words, loop the loop, and invariably land with the driver pinned beneath its bulk.

I hung on to the car. There was a chap who had gained permission to ride with me. He was not my mechanician, but wanted to experience some wind-cutting. The moment I realized what was about to happen, I yelled at him to jump, and he did so, leaving me to attend to the rest of the matter in about one-hundredth part of a second. I held on to the wheel with all my might as I locked her and saw the Renault lift herself up.

I suddenly thought of a day when I went in swimming up in the Brandywine, and another incident when I first attempted to smoke my dad's pipe in secrecy and at a tender age, and there were countless minor, and until then forgotten, little incidents which flashed across my mind, as if it were a week or more, instead of less time than it takes a clock to tick.

Then came that terrific crash. To me it sounded as if all the Du Pont explosives in existence had exploded right in my ears. The bones were all broken and split, and a piece of rib was jabbed through my lung, but I never felt anything but a stunned sensation, and my mind was working clearly and rapidly.

Of course, when Dr. Willis Linn was giving first aid, I tried to talk in gasps, but that was because of the punctured lung. To me it was merely the sensation of being short-winded. I never lost consciousness at any time, and at this moment I still have the mental picture of those people banked up against the rail. There were a great many women and children, and I marveled at the manner in which they stood motionless. I have since figured that things were happening so speedily in my brain that the human body couldn't respond.

I'm glad I locked the car. These bones will soon knit and I'll be in tip-top shape again, but I can't sleep very well when I start thinking of what might have happened if I had not made those four wheels rigid and turned them up to the sky.

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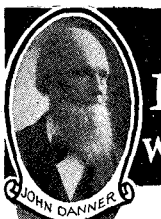

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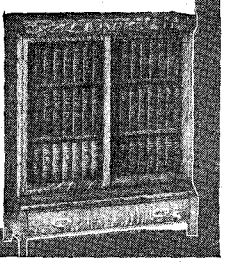

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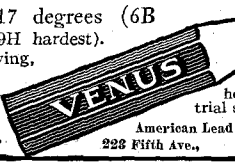

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Unusually Considerate.—Miss Milly was rather a talkative young lady. Her bosom friend, having missed her for some time, called to find out the reason.

"No, mum, Miss Milly is not in," the maid informed her. "She has gone to the class."

"Why, what class?" inquired the caller in surprize.

"Well, mum, you know Miss Milly is getting married soon, so she's taking a course of lessons in domestic silence."—*Tit-Bits.*

Banning the Kiss.—On the basis of a Huntington, W. Va., dispatch, describing Dr. E. W. Grover's recommendation of the "pat-pat" as a substitute for the unhygienic kiss, *Puck* submits a few modifications of current literature to suit, as follows:

He planted a passionate pat-pat upon her upturned cheek. . . . . .

Gwendolyn stood demurely under the mistletoe, and in another instant Clarence had deftly pat-patted her.

"How dare you pat-pat me, sir!" she cried. . . . . .

"It is useless for you to struggle, my proud beauty," he hissed.

Seizing her roughly, Dalton pushed the glorious head back, BACK, BACK, and leered into the frightened eyes.

"I am going to pat-pat you; do you hear, girl? To pat-pat you!" he cried. . . .

"And now, gentlemen," said Terence, our guide, "would any o' yez loike to pat-pat the Blarney Stone?"

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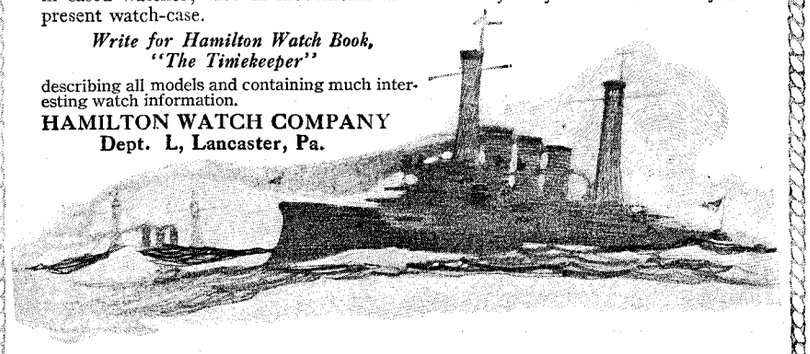

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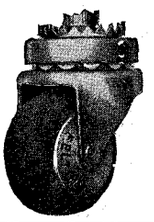

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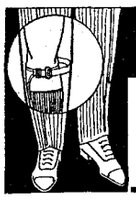

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Strategy.—OFFICER—"Why did you order your prisoner to sit down here?"

SOLDIER—"Cos o' the thistles, sir."—*London Opinion.*

An October Argument.—There are compensations in all things. When women get the suffrage they won't want to be moving all the time, for fear of losing their votes.—*Puck.*

Forethought.—Some one noticed that Pat was ambidextrous.

"When I was a boy," he explained, "me father always said to me: 'Pat, learn to cut yer finger-nails wid yer left hand, for some day ye might lose yer right hand.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Overstated.—FIRST TRAVELER (cheerily)—"Fine day, isn't it?"

SECOND DITTO (haughtily)—"Sir! You have the advantage of me. I don't know you."

FIRST DITTO—"Humph! I fail to see the advantage."—*The Passing Show.*

His Privilege.—The magistrate looked severely at the small, red-faced man who had been summoned before him, and who returned his gaze without flinching.

"So you kicked your landlord downstairs?" queried the magistrate. "Did you imagine that was within the right of a tenant?"

"I'll bring my lease in and show it to you," said the little man, growing redder, "and I'll wager you'll agree with me that anything they've forgotten to prohibit in that lease I had a right to do the very first chance I got."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

"Staffing."—We take from a Sumatra paper a list of some of the words which the Germans in their patriotic ardor propose to substitute for the English sporting terms formerly in use:

Golf = Löcherballspiel.
Cricket = Dreistäbenschlagerspiel.
Leg before = Beinenschwindel.
Not out = Nochnichtabgemacht.
Wicket = Dreistäbeneinrichtung.
Half-time = Halbspielwartepause.
Hands = Händefehler.
Start = Abgangsstelle.
Starter = Hauptabgangsstelleaufischtsvorsteher.

We can now understand the position of the German who says he has no time for sport.—*Punch.*

Neutral.—Historical controversies are creeping into the schools. In a New York public institution attended by many races, during an examination in history the teacher asked a little chap, Who discovered America?

He was evidently thrown into a panic and hesitated, much to the teacher's surprize, to make any reply.

"Oh, please, ma'am," he finally stammered, "ask me somethin' else."

"Something else, Jimmy? Why should I do that?"

"The fellers was talkin' 'bout it yesterday," replied Jimmy. "Pat McGee said it was discovered by an Irish saint. Olaf he said it was a sailor from Norway, and Giovanni said it was Columbus, an' if you'd 'a' seen what happened you wouldn't ask a little feller like me."—*Kansas City Star.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH Human Nature In Business

By Letter and Circular—
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At the Conference Table—
In Executive Positions—
On the Road—
In Advertising—
In the Store, the Office, the Factory—
In All Phases of Business—

A big new book by Sherwin Cody, prominent Chicago business man and author of many practical books and expensive courses. A whole business library in a *single volume.* Mr. Cody's book will guide and inspire every business man from the amateur to the veteran. He deals not in speculations—he gives the results of his own experience and that of others—every paragraph and page is chock-full of definitely usable and understandable hints, suggestions, plans, and methods for doing a bigger and a better business no matter what the line.

To the young man on his *way up* this book, by a man who plugged through many years in the heart of Chicago's business whirl, will afford a gold mine of practical suggestion and definite, *usable direction in the* way of making money by knowing men and their methods of thought and action.

The mind, and how it works; getting men to do things; how you value yourself; the imaginative method; practical principles of appeal; national characteristics; analyzing a business, etc. **Human Nature**

A good business in a good location; classes of businesses; collections and credits; financing a business; the general selling problem; how to be a successful retail salesman; trusting the public; questions on merchandising. **Merchandising**

Planning a campaign; the psychology and art of display; attention values; pleasing shapes and masses with *actual photographic reproductions; copy preparation;* condensation; how to write a one-inch magazine advertisement; mediums; magazine, newspaper, street car; cumulative power of advertising; retail advertising; what to advertise; the buyer and the ad man; direct-by-mail advertising; lists; cost; mailing pieces and enclosures; one- or two-cent postage, which? booklet making; catalogs; keying and testing advertising; printing; modern type faces; creating desire; poor ways to begin a sales talk; the right way; making ordering easy, safe and quick; turning inquiries into orders; stationery and printing; premiums; importance of testing every letter or piece of advertising; futility of the conventional follow-up; seasonal canvassing. **How to Advertise**

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Personality; dress; different kinds of salesmen and their duties; how to be a *producer;* managing salesmen; modern sales organization; the principles of salesmanship; the practical selling talk; the practical process of selling; psychological selling hints; the danger of over-familiarity; the importance of enthusiasm and persistence; the secret of success in "closing" sales, etc., etc.

How to get remittances; the personal touch; small accounts overdue; accounts long overdue; collections from dealers; the secret of condensation. **Collections by Mail**

Letters That GET THE BUSINESS!

How to deal with human nature by letter; when to write a short letter, and when a long one; how to compel attention; a letter that will compel an answer; how to do business with a reasonable customer; managing irritable patrons; how to do business with a woman; the proper tone; how to write to your superior; how to write to a subordinate; the conversational style; handling inquiries; how to begin and to close a letter; a chain of letters; poor letters properly rewritten; system in handling correspondence; how to write one hundred good letters a day; the form letter; handling complaints tactfully.

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For $2.12 with this coupon we will place this brand-new volume in your hands for inspection. If you do not think it is going to help you, return it within ten days and we will refund what you have paid. Sign and send the coupon. Stamps, Coin, check or money order will do.

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The only Shur-on is made by

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Often Enough.—"Pa, what is repartee?"

"Oh, merely an insult with its dress-suit on, my son."—*Puck.*

Suggested.—A number of Englishmen who were rejected by the recruiting-officer talk of getting up a company of their own. They might call themselves the Refuseliers.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Round Trip.—RURAL PARTY—"Two third-class returns."

TICKET-AGENT—"Where to?"

RURAL PARTY—"Why, back 'ere, o' course, ye fule!"—*Punch.*

A Sure Sign.—EDITOR—"Do you know how to run a newspaper?"

APPLICANT—"No, sir."

EDITOR—"Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience."—*Puck.*

A Mere Trifle.—"Now, children, I want you to be perfectly quiet when the bishop is here, and not say anything that will mortify me."

"But, mama, can't we just ask him if he will baptize the new kittens?"—*Life.*

Acrobatic.—SMART YOUNG MAN—"What do you think of Brown?"

INDIGNANT OLD GENTLEMAN—"Brown, sir! He is one of those people that pat you on the back before your face, and hit you in the eye behind your back!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Delay Explained.—"What are you doing there, Ellen?"

"Excuse me, miss, but my apron caught in the door."

"But you left the room ten minutes ago!"

"Yes, miss, but I only just found it out."—*The Passing Show.*

Happy Thought.—"Your honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work."

"Then why did you not slacken speed rather than run him down?"

A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner. "That's one on me. I never thought of that."—*Case and Comment.*

Urgent.—THE DOCTOR—"Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once."

HIS WIFE—"What is the matter with the boy?"

THE DOCTOR—"I do not know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on what to do before the doctor comes, and I must hurry up before she does it."—*Christian Register.*

Costly Words.—"I'll give that waiter," said a customer in a quick-lunch room, "an order that will simply paralyze him."

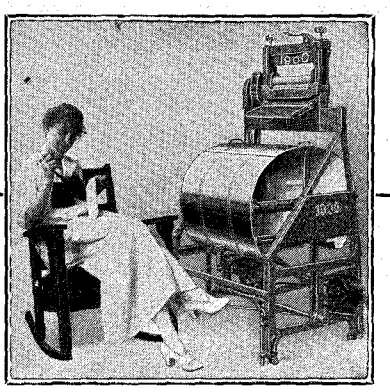
"What will you have, sir?" presently asked the waiter.

"Bring me," said the would-be tormentor, "some *verulam* and *ova*."

"Yessir." And the waiter, a seedy-looking man, went away with a twinkle in his eye, and returned with a large plate of something hot.

"Here y'are," he said. "Eggs and bacon. In ordinary English a shilling, but in classic form three-and-six. '*Verba rebus aptare*,' as we used to say at college. Anything else, sir?"—*Tit-Bits.*

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles



Your Washing Done for 2c a Week

Electric or Water Power Will Do the Work

I have built a new "1900" power washing machine. I consider this machine the most wonderful washer ever put on the market. Built entirely of high quality sheet copper, it is the strongest and most durable machine made. It is constructed on a brand new principle and I will guarantee that this machine will not tear clothes, break buttons or fray the edges of the most delicate fabric. It will wash everything from heavy blankets to the finest lace without damage to the goods.

This new "1900" washing machine can be connected with any electric socket instantly and is started and stopped by a "little twist of the wrist" and it will do your washing for 2 cents a week.

I also make a lighter power machine which can be run by water or electric power. On all of these machines the motor will run the wringer too. Just feed in the clothes and this power wringer will squeeze the water out so quickly and easily you will be astonished. It will save 50% time, money and labor every week. The outfit consists of washer and wringer and either electric or water motor, as you prefer, and I guarantee the perfect working of each.

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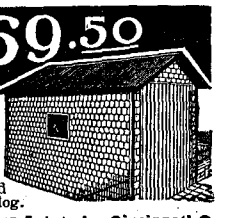
Garage $69.50



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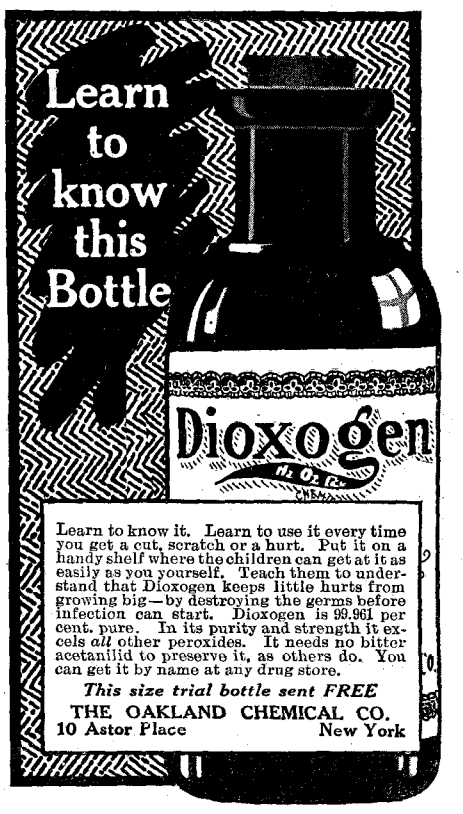

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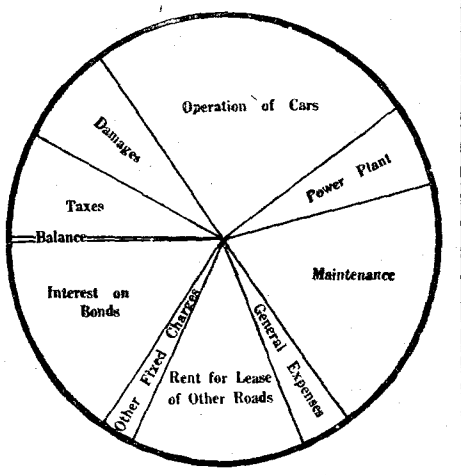
INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

HOW CITY TRACTION-LINE NICKELS ARE SPENT

FEW patrons of city traction-lines, when they ride to business in the morning or to their homes at night, attempt to understand how the nickel they have paid for the ride will be spent by the company which receives it—what part of it will go to the conductor or motorman, what part to the purchase of new cars, what part to pay the salaries of the president and other officers, what to the men who lent money to the company, what to the stockholders, etc. A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* undertakes to show how this distribution of the nickel is made. He does this with reference to lines operating in New York City, those on the surface, those on elevated structures, those in subways. In the case of surface roads almost one-quarter of the nickel goes to the men who operate the cars. The next largest items are maintenance of way, structure, and equipment, interest on the bonds, and the rent paid for leases of other roads. In the case of the subway and elevated lines, the largest part of the nickel goes as dividends on the stock of the operating company, which is in marked contrast to the New York Railways Company, which operates its surface-car lines, where none of the nickel is used to pay dividends to stockholders in that company, since no dividends are paid. This company earns little money above its expenses. This statement, however, needs explanation to the extent of saying that, while the main company, the New York Railways Company, does not pay dividends, it pays rental money to lease lines, and this money enables most of those lines to pay dividends, some of which range as high as 18 per cent. The writer has other interesting remarks to make on the traction-lines of New York City, and illustrates his comments with diagrams herewith reproduced:

"If you divide the passenger revenue of the New York Railways Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by the number of revenue passengers carried, you will find that the average fare per passenger was not quite 5 cents, but 4.9164 cents. This is accounted for by the fact that transfer passengers from other lines are paid by the companies, which took the fare at the rate of 3 cents per passenger, in most cases. Split this 4.9164, then, into parts according to the ratios which each item of expenditure bears to the total receipts of the company, and you will find that your nickel was divided by the company as follows:

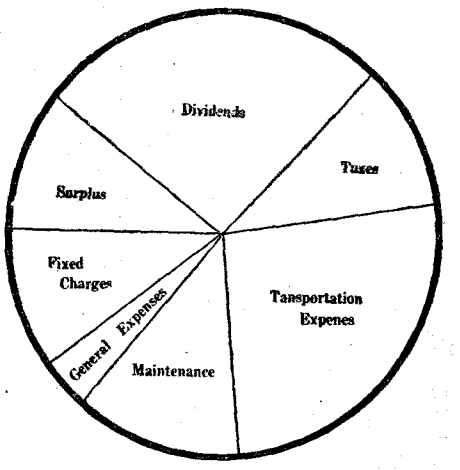
Maintenance of way, structure, and equipment	.9535
Operation of power-plant	.2894
Operation of cars	1.2326
Damages	.3583
Taxes	.3755
Rent for lease of other roads	.6487
Interest on bonds	.7762
Other fixt charges	.1018
General and miscellaneous	.1791
Balance	.0013
Total	4.9164



THE SURFACE-LINES NICKEL.

"The nickel which you spend on the subway will be used by the company a little differently. In the first place, the subway operating company pays the interest on the city bonds which were sold to pay for subway construction, besides a certain amount each year to amortize those bonds. In the second place, 1.4477 cents of the nickel goes to the stockholders of the company. In the case of the subway the average fare per passenger is 4.995 cents, the slight difference between that and 5 cents being due to a certain number of transfer passengers.

"The revenue from transportation on the elevated lines divided by the total



THE ELEVATED NICKEL.

number of passengers carried shows a figure slightly greater than 5 cents. This is due to a small amount of revenue derived from carrying express-matter. The following table shows the division of the average fares on the subway and elevated lines, according to the proportions which are devoted to different items of expense and earnings:

	Subway	*Elevated*
Maintenance of way, structure, and equipment	.5611	.6240
Transportation expenses	.9332	1.2951
General expenses	.2076	.1849
Taxes	.1065	.5301
Payments to city	.0511	....
Interest on investment	.7930	.5261
Dividends	1.4477	1.3130
Surplus	.2948	.5333
Total	4.9950	5.0065

"A comparison of the transportation expenses incurred by the three systems shows that this item is proportionately far larger for the street-cars than for the elevated, and proportionately larger for the elevated than for the subway. In the diagram, damages, operation of cars, including wages, and the cost of operating the power-plant are shown separately for the New York Railways, but lumped under one item, transportation expenses, for the subway and elevated. These charges are greater for the surface-lines, because accidents occurring on them are very much greater than on the other systems, and because the number of car-men required in proportion to the number of passengers

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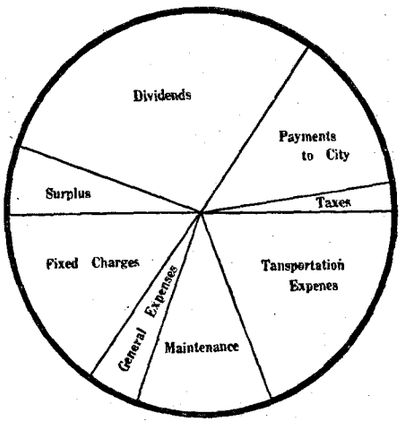
carried is much greater on the surface-lines.

"Taxes on the subway are a very small proportion of expenses, because the roadway and stations are owned by the city, and therefore not taxable. Maintenance is also proportionately less on the subway because the equipment, structure, and



THE SUBWAY NICKEL.

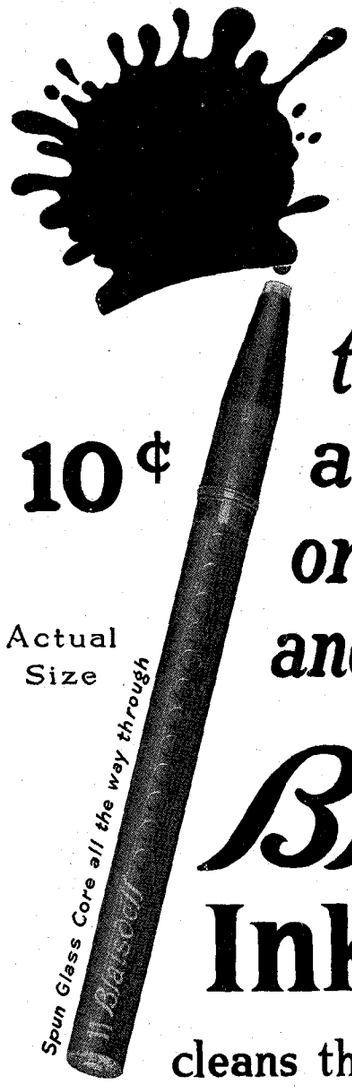
road-bed are new and more protected from the weather. The cost of maintenance on the surface-lines is greatest largely because of the expense of tearing up the streets and keeping them in repair.

"Fixt charges are represented on the diagram for the street-railways by the divisions for interest on bonds, rent for lease of other roads, and other fixt charges. These three items combined are represented by fixt charges alone in the other diagrams. The principal reason that the subway and elevated pay a less proportion in this way is because their rentals are comparatively insignificant. General expenses, altho less for the New York Railways, bear about the same proportion to the division of funds of all three systems.

"It is interesting to note that if the New York Railways had depended upon the nickels of passengers with which to meet expenses, it would have shown a deficit of $869,424.19. Revenue, however, is obtained from selling advertising space, from renting equipment, tracks, and terminals, from selling power, from dividends and interest on securities held by the company, and other minor sources, which enable the company to keep out of debt and furnish reasonably good service to the public."

CAN WE AFFORD THE BIG LOAN TO EUROPE?

Assuming that the soundness of the loan is beyond dispute, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* discusses the question whether the people of this country can really afford to lend $500,000,000, or possibly $1,000,000,000, to Europe. He asks how such a loan would affect our own money and investment markets, whether institutions or private individuals would hold the bonds, and what sort of trading there might be in them in case they were listed on the stock exchange. The loan, he says, "could easily be placed," since the banks of New York alone have a surplus reserve of $170,000,000 more than the amount they had on January 1, when it was already "very large." He adds the striking facts that the new bonds listed on the stock exchange in the first half of the present year were $300,000,000 less than they were ten years ago, and that the new stocks listed were $359,000,000 less than they were fourteen years ago, although the country's available capital is now "far greater than it was in either of those years." Further significance attaches to a statement that, during eight months of 1900–1901, this country took $331,000,000 in



A brand new ink eraser that lasts three times as long as the ordinary eraser and costs only 10¢

Blaisdell Ink Eraser

cleans the paper white as snow and smooth as glass

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The very form of this unique eraser will instantly excite your interest and admiration. In looks and construction it is precisely the same as the famous Blaisdell Paper Pencil, except that in place of the lead there is a "cable" of thousands of fibers of fine-spun glass extending the whole length of the eraser. At the apex is a neat metal cap which prevents the glass "cable" from fraying and holds it to a fine, firm, small point. After slipping off the metal cap, the eraser is sharpened exactly like the Blaisdell Paper Pencil—by cutting the outside paper layer and slipping off a paper cone. None of the bother of "refilling" and you can use the Blaisdell right down to the end.

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Trade-marks and national advertising are the two greatest public servants in business today. Their whole tendency is to raise qualities and standardize them, while reducing prices and stabilizing them.

The Literary Digest
MEMBER OF THE QUOIN CLUB
THE NATIONAL PERIODICAL ASSOCIATION

bonds from the British Exchequer, and that in 1898, the year of the Spanish War, when our own Government put out a popular loan of $200,000,000, the subscriptions offered made an aggregate of $1,500,000,000, and yet "we are much richer now." The writer says further:

"It is doubtful if such a loan would affect more than temporarily the money or investment markets. Its proceeds are to be left in American banks until drawn upon for expenditures, and the expenditures will be made in American markets. Furthermore, it is probable that the loan's success would check the European liquidation of our own securities, which has weighed on the investment market. At any rate, the British Government's pressure on English holders to sell would certainly be relaxed.

"Banking institutions would certainly be the original buyers; they might be the permanent holders. They were so in the case of our purchases of England's 'Boer War loans,' tho not in the Japanese loans of 1904 and 1905. If our people showed a disposition to deal in the Anglo-French securities, they would undoubtedly be distributed, for large private capitalists would be extensive buyers at the start. A public offering might be necessary, as a preliminary to listing on the Stock Exchange. But the curb would surely trade in them.

"If they were listed, and then dealt in freely, by the investing and speculative public, the day-to-day prices of the five-year loan would probably vary according to two influences—the home financial developments in France and England, and the war-news. We may yet see a 'bear raid' on Anglo-French 5s on news of the fall of Petrograd, or a 'bull movement' on the capture of Constantinople."

THE WEST ABLE TO FINANCE ITS OWN CROP MOVEMENT

Until quite recent years a great subject of interest in Eastern financial centers at this time of year was the sending of money West in order to "move the crops." The subject came up regularly and was always discust with fresh interest. The late Frederick D. Tappan, for many years a prominent bank president, predicted long ago that, in the present century, the farmers of the West would be able, with their own funds, to finance the movements of their crops from fields to markets. "Holland," the *Wall Street Journal* writer, finds that, in the present year, the Western farmers will, for the most part, be able to finance their crop movement. Mr. Tappan's prediction was that by 1925 no demands whatever would be made by the West on banks in the East for funds to help the farmers. "Holland" has interesting things to say in connection with present conditions and those of former years, beginning with the period immediately following the Civil War:

"The financing of the movement of crops began to assume large proportions soon after the close of the Civil War. The extraordinarily rapid development of railroad construction from the Mississippi River westward, and particularly through what proved to be America's finest wheat belts, caused rapid increase in wheat-production. But those who first turned up the virgin soil and sowed it to wheat and corn or other grains had little money. Almost all of them were compelled to borrow money in the East, mortgaging their farms for security. As the harvests increased, so also demands upon Eastern bankers for crop-moving facilities increased. The bankers began by mid-spring to prepare to meet these demands. In some

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years the amount called for reached high up in the millions, and once, at least, at a time of some financial strain, the Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, perfected extraordinary measures—and in doing that stretched his discretionary powers—so that he could by means of Treasury Department funds make good what the Eastern bankers failed in providing.

"A year after the first inauguration of William McKinley as President, heavy exports of food-products were made, and these were continued for several years, partly on account of the war Great Britain was carrying on with the Boers. At that time began the accumulation of surplus funds by the farmers.

"In June of this year, reports were issued from some of the large grain-growing districts that the banks in those districts were overflowing with money, most of which had been placed upon deposit by farmers. Therefore it was assumed by bankers in this city that the call from the East, particularly New York, for funds to move the crops would be greatly diminished.

"One of the features of our growth in wealth which began to be observed early in the present century was the accumulation of banking resources and money strength in some of the districts of the West. Detroit, Pittsburg, and especially Minneapolis and Kansas City, and also Des Moines, Iowa, were observed to be accumulating banking resources and money strength. All the information received from those centers served to create the impression that this was not a momentary condition, but that steady increase and financial strength would be maintained.

"Now there comes from Washington information showing that in two of the great centers of the West conditions are so favorable that it will be unnecessary to ask for any accommodation either from the Government or from the bankers in the East for the purpose of moving the crops. One of the communications that Secretary McAdoo received was from the Federal Reserve agent at Minneapolis, John H. Rich. He states that the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis has ample resources to meet current demands upon it and also to maintain a large reserve against any emergency that may arise before the crops reached the markets. Asa Ramsey, who is the deputy reserve agent at Kansas City, informs the Secretary of the Treasury that his own Federal Reserve district is now full of money, so that he does not think it will be necessary for the banks to ask any assistance for crop-moving purposes. This situation is undoubtedly true of all agricultural sections, excepting in the South, where, by reasons of peculiar conditions, it will be essential for aid to be furnished in financing the cotton-harvests."

MORE BUILDING-ACTIVITY

Reports of expenditures for new buildings in the principal cities of the United States for the month of August were the best that have been made for a considerable period. The gain over August, 1914, was 13.7 per cent., which was a larger gain than had been shown for any month since early in 1913. August of last year, however, was the first year of the war in Europe and a check was administered by it to promising signs of growth in the building-trade. So good were these promises that in June, 1914, the totals were such as had never been equaled. On the other hand, it is to be noted that reports from only 132 cities are now available for August, 1915, and yet these returns are only slightly below those for a total of 152 cities reporting in 1913. *Bradstreet's* believes that the full returns for August this year "will undoubtedly show a total in excess of those for 1913, and next in importance to the

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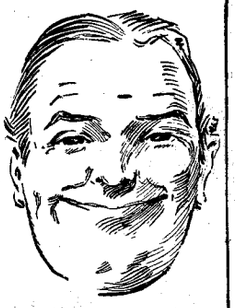

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Ask your dealer to put them on your new shoes—and your old ones, too.

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The Foster Friction Plug positively prevents slipping on wet sidewalks, icy surfaces, or polished floors.

No holes to track mud and dirt.

They cost no more than the ordinary kind—and they are easy to find—all dealers—50 cents attached—black or tan.

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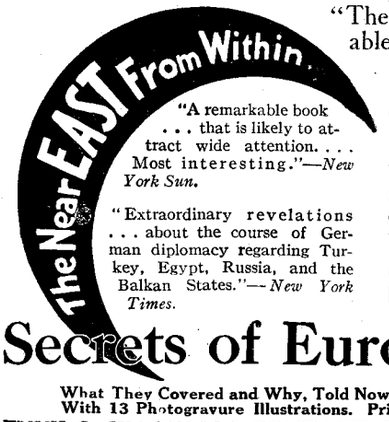
Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

Do you have weak arches? Then you need the Foster Orthopedic Heel which gives that extra support where needed. Especially valuable to policemen, motormen, conductors, floor walkers and all who are on their feet a great deal. 75c attached at your dealer's—or sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c. and outline of your heel.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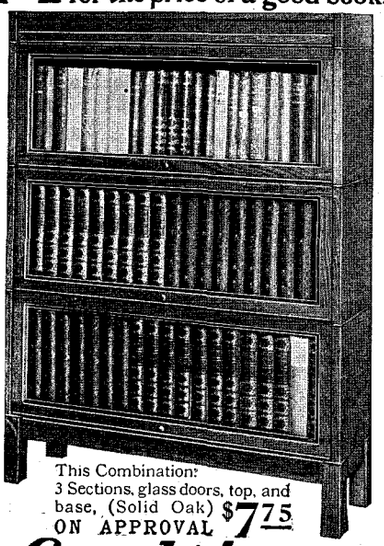

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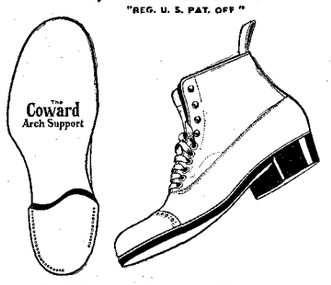

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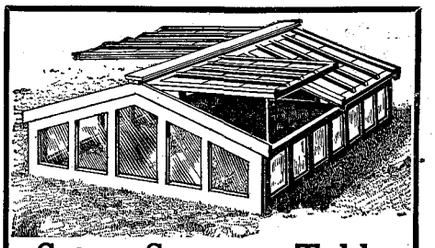
high record for August, 1912." Following are the statistics for permits and expenditures in most of these 132 cities for August this year and last:

	No. Permits		Values	Values
New England—	1915	1914	1915	1914
Bridgeport	125	65	$842,735	$147,063
Cambridge	53	37	403,080	62,910
Fitchburg	27	10	65,855	22,150
Hartford	125	81	528,934	185,990
Haverhill	44	35	108,100	96,925
Lawrence	28	25	129,744	75,000
Lowell	58	38	84,253	37,500
Manchester	124	76	206,765	137,255
Medford	75	23	247,115	79,200
New Bedford	94	79	197,260	175,000
New Haven	141	109	440,274	500,567
Portland, Me.	31	32	142,395	125,825
Salem	51	89	217,000	293,565
Springfield, Mass.	116	133	400,095	489,290
Worcester	154	132	534,538	679,692
Middle—				
Albany, N. Y.	259	259	249,745	479,685
Binghamton	119	107	278,777	152,318
Buffalo	410	341	1,175,000	950,000
Erie	91	127	272,990	366,290
Harrisburg	24	31	101,275	101,275
Mount Vernon	34	24	30,775	42,575
Newark, N. J.	205	189	569,441	3,196,233
New York City—				
Manhattan*	43	36	7,260,500	3,608,950
Manhattan†	263	387	699,828	867,226
Bronx*	68	47	1,558,750	1,206,900
Bronx†	206	219	61,975	64,443
Brooklyn	217	223	3,511,950	3,974,000
Total	797	912	13,093,003	9,721,529
Philadelphia	882	872	3,993,625	2,642,810
Pittsburg	278	353	740,265	1,127,069
Reading	43	23	181,150	29,400
Rochester	275	240	772,674	808,457
Schenectady	65	86	143,774	103,058
Scranton	55	51	68,779	185,388
Syracuse	182	153	404,000	356,948
Troy	57	8	82,465	36,800
Wilkes-Barre	65	76	55,032	28,511
Yonkers	41	27	314,600	204,500
Western—				
Cincinnati	220	186	2,870,785	942,950
Cleveland	1,287	1,039	1,987,520	2,318,470
Columbus	270	229	544,895	647,325
Dayton	93	62	404,930	107,835
Detroit	763	595	3,217,490	2,353,445
Evansville	141	125	101,455	76,495
Grand Rapids	153	151	281,765	268,677
Louisville	221	202	203,930	426,860
Terre Haute	69	72	53,232	111,342
Toledo	229	249	747,083	490,047
Youngstown	88	103	154,815	261,565
Northwestern—				
Chicago	995	754	9,513,150	5,769,450
Davenport	51	37	182,705	101,205
Des Moines	57	48	151,500	111,115
Dubuque	39	28	100,000	125,000
East St. Louis	57	50	91,420	67,977
Lincoln	73	59	133,015	136,865
Milwaukee	327	305	1,073,079	621,284
Minneapolis	614	488	1,031,070	943,975
Omaha	164	123	556,780	521,065
St. Paul	223	208	1,066,026	646,921
Sioux City	53	50	258,975	221,985
Springfield, Ill.	40	33	109,300	72,800
Southwestern—				
Dallas	98	99	153,117	220,175
Fort Worth	53	49	127,125	301,100
Galveston	189	72	109,972	72,612
Houston	392	310	134,207	153,177
Kansas City, Kan.	53	50	51,000	80,863
Kansas City, Mo.	337	254	725,830	527,395
Oklahoma	46	20	86,820	99,115
St. Joseph	29	66	103,428	93,623
St. Louis	446	778	749,633	797,165
San Antonio	191	160	181,260	160,050
Topeka	50	34	66,719	20,680
Waco	22	24	18,414	26,395
Southern—				
Atlanta	245	245	370,600	372,043
Augusta	27	12	64,732	20,200
Birmingham	592	318	137,615	314,549
Chattanooga	176	202	49,395	128,810
Jacksonville	34	60	40,405	161,705
Knoxville	56	45	40,474	9,883
Little Rock	68	55	101,798	83,313
Macon	62	50	37,850	44,354
Memphis	149	173	273,295	175,660
Nashville	270	55	84,843	91,441
New Orleans	157	140	246,708	236,910
Norfolk	41	49	75,632	236,175
Richmond	104	95	197,019	183,410
Roanoke	44	38	42,400	59,160
Shreveport	99	132	41,534	79,506
Tampa	126	124	103,910	358,865
Washington	460	372	742,773	491,576
Wheeling	54	48	33,953	391,037
Far-Western—				
Berkeley	112	90	134,800	161,750
Boise	33	32	8,760	39,141
Colorado Springs	12	23	6,975	16,885
Denver	293	298	179,810	150,620
Long Beach	82	104	47,677	102,095
Los Angeles	632	1,102	1,198,000	1,287,498
Oakland	319	357	506,041	411,859
Pasadena	129	169	103,907	136,615
Portland, Ore.	416	485	728,970	390,915
Sacramento	110	111	62,953	66,258
Salt Lake City	103	122	213,300	480,045
San Diego	122	198	62,770	208,408
San Francisco	588	479	970,090	1,415,271
Seattle	784	797	454,960	1,565,527
Spokane	72	52	50,335	32,035
Stockton	57	13	116,380	7,360
Tacoma	114	150	54,378	139,460

*New work. †Alterations.



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Little Gem Greenhouses, 5x8 (forty square feet), made of the famous Duo-Glaze Sash, open the way. Furnished with an efficient hot water heater and good thermometer, they require little attention, give you a good garden all winter with fresh vegetables or flowers, and cost so little you will wonder why you didn't get one before.

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Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, should be planted now for best results. *Baur's Book of Bulbs* lists the desirable kinds and gives planting hints. Send for free copy.

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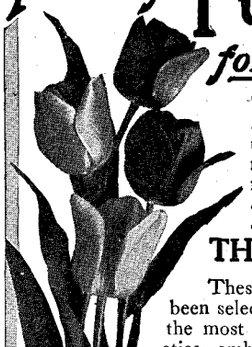
A Garden Full of Tulips for $1.00



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AS TO THE SMALL BORROWER

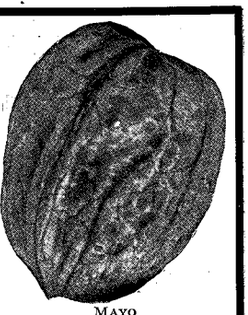
It appears, from a report of the operations of what is known as the Morris Plan Company in New York, that from the day on which it opened business, December 31, 1914, to the close of business on August 31, 1915, 3,834 loans were made, aggregating in amount $446,480, and averaging $116.73 each. This company was organized for the purpose of providing better borrowing facilities for salaried men and small merchants. The loans ranged in amount from $25 to $2,000. The number of men among the borrowers was 3,657 and the women 159. The average weekly income was $25. Among the reasons given for borrowing, the principal were to pay miscellaneous debts, to pay expenses attending births and illness, to repay loan-sharks, and to provide for business expansion. Following are items in further detail:

Borrowers	*Total*
Men	3,657
Women	159
Average weekly income	$25
Married	2,777
Single	1,023
Unaccounted for	24
Supporting children	2,249
Number of children	5,849
Supporting others	2,601
Number of others	2,936
Real-estate owners	491
Reasons for Borrowing	
Repay loan-sharks	213
Pawns and chattels	123
Miscellaneous debts	942
Illness and births	713
Deaths	107
Weddings	30
Begin housekeeping	33
Purchase of home	28
Household expenses	192
Personal expenses	47
Education	76
Begin business	45
Business expansion	506
Mortgage and interest	86
Taxes	95
Rent	45
Insurance premiums	79
Help relatives	129
Vacation	145
Miscellaneous	199
Positions or Occupations of Borrowers	
Clerks	370
Post-office employees	397
Other United States employees	190
State department and court employees	33
City department and court employees	332
New York County employees	26
Firemen	304
Policemen	201
Proprietors and partners	435
Managers	100
Secretaries and stenographers	56
Foremen	55
Agents	59
Salesmen	179
Factory operators	100
Machinists	46
Inspectors	52
Tailors	53
Artizans	35
Printers' trade	259
Teachers	33
Doctors and dentists	17
Writers	17
Telegraphers and dispatchers	33
Bookkeepers and accountants	101
Miscellaneous	330
	3,824
Classification According to Employment	
U. S. Government	610
New York City	920
New York County	35
New York State	23
Manufacturing	354
Mercantile	385
Financial	115
Insurance	118
Newspapers	232
Railroads	114
Steamship companies	20
Express	33
Telegraph and telephone	49
Oil companies	16
Real estate	29
Contracting and building	48
Warehousing	15
Grocery	36
Tailoring	54
Printing and publishing	134
Public utilities	66
Stationery	18
Restaurant	19
Medicine and surgery	14
No business	21
Miscellaneous	346
	3,824

Mayette

Northern Grown English Walnuts

"Most Profitable to Grow"
"Most Satisfactory to Own"
"Most Delicious to Eat"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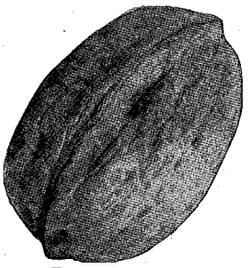
Commercially, fortunes lie in raising English Walnuts. Never before has the English Walnut been so available to every one as now. ***Our Glenwood grown English Walnut of to-day,*** has been bred for its ***majestic beauty*** as well as for the ***golden crop*** it bears. It has likewise been bred for ***Health, Hardiness and Resistibility in Northern Climates.*** As a result, we have to offer for sale ***this Fall***

50,000 hardy two year old English Walnut Trees for $1.00 each, $10.00 per dozen; $65.00 per hundred

Every tree is a beautiful specimen in itself. ***3 to 4 feet high, well branched, Strong Root system.***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YOU can now grow these wonderful English Walnuts around your own home or in your orchard just as you have always grown Peach and Apple trees —Elms and Maples.

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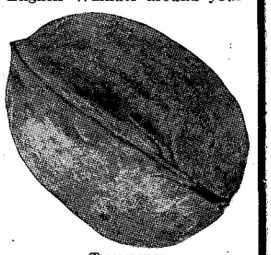
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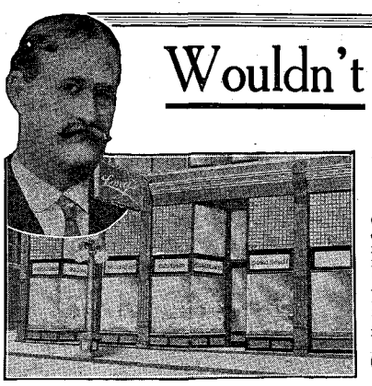

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

September 15.—Artillery exchanges are kept up, with particular emphasis in the Arras, Roye, and Lassigny regions.

September 19.—Allied war-ships shell Westende and Middelkerke, but are driven off, Berlin claims, by the fire of German coast-batteries. Paris announces the blowing-up of a German ammunition-depot at Perthes, and great artillery activity along the whole French line. The French are successfully shelling German provision-routes in the Artois district.

September 20.—Artillery engagements of peculiar severity continue in France, particularly north of Arras and along the heights of the Meuse. The French gain and hold a foothold near Sapigneul, on the right bank of the Aisne-Marne Canal.

September 21.—Northwest of Reims the French capture several German block-houses; in the Lorraine several trenches are reported taken.

IN THE EAST

September 12.—Vienna announces the sinking of a British transport in the southern Adriatic by an Austrian submarine.

September 15.—General von Hindenburg, gaining in the Düna River region in the north, threatens Jacobstadt, 25 miles east of Friedrichstadt. The army group of General von Mackensen captures Pinsk, of the third line of Russian defense, thus completing an eastward advance of nearly 100 miles since the fall of Brest-Litovsk on August 25.

The British Admiralty announces the sinking of the British submarine *E-7*, off the Dardanelles. British casualties at the Dardanelles up to August 21 are officially reported as 87,630, of whom 17,608 were killed.

September 16.—The forces of von Hindenburg are flanking the cities of Vilna and Dvinsk, having cut the connecting railroad; Vidzy, 35 miles south of Dvinsk, is captured. Portions of these armies and of those of Prince Leopold cross the Szczara River, a southern tributary of the Niemen, east of Grodno.

The Servian War Office reports that three Austrian attempts to cross the Save River have been defeated and that Austrian fortifications on the Danube have been destroyed.

It is said that warfare on the Gallipoli Peninsula has reached the stage of sapping, mining, and countermining. Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, declares that a great German army is on the way to Turkey.

September 17.—London hears that Vilna is invested on three sides. Petrograd announces the probable evacuation of the city, as Russia does not intend to hold it at all costs. The Russians claim considerable victories in Eastern Galicia and Bukowina, announcing 1,300 prisoners taken on the Strypa River.

September 18.—The first report of German activities against the Servians is the announcement from Berlin that German artillery engages the Servian positions near Semendria, on the Danube, driving the Servians off.

September 19.—Part of von Hindenburg's forces are engaged in the pursuit of large Russian forces retreating south from Vilna. It is assumed in Petrograd that the evacuation of Vilna has been completed. The city of Kief, it is said, is being evacuated.

Odessa reports the sinking of a German submarine in the Black Sea by Russian ships.

Petrograd reports fighting in the Caucasus as continuing at various points, from the coast-line to Van, Armenia.

September 20.—Berlin announces that German and Austrian artillery are bombarding Servian positions for a hundred miles along the Danube, to force the breach through which they will sweep across Servia to Constantinople. To the north it appears that the retreating Vilna forces are successfully eluding German encircling movements and escaping intact. The German pursuit reaches a point east of Lida.

September 21.—Berlin announces the capture of Ostrow, between the Narew and Bug rivers. The Russians retreating from Vilna are reported still intact. Any success in breaking up this army depends upon the German forces from the south, which, it is said, are greatly delayed and proceeding more and more slowly.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

September 13.—The official British announcement of the *Zeppelin* raid casualties of the foregoing week reports 38 killed and 124 injured, of whom only three, two policemen and one army-service corps man, were in uniform.

September 14.—Sofia reports that Bulgaria demands from Greece and Roumania the immediate explanation of the concentration of the troops of these two countries on her borders.

September 16.—The British prize court condemns and declares forfeit the greater part of the cargoes of four Norwegian vessels, comprising American goods to the value of more than $15,000,000, of which the principal part is made up of tinned meats from Chicago packing-houses.

The Russian Duma is prorogued until the middle of November, arousing much feeling throughout Russia.

September 17.—The Allies present a joint note to Bulgaria, demanding to know her intentions.

The British tank steamer *Zeferino* is sunk by a submarine with three of her crew.

September 19.—The Dutch steamer *Königin Emma* is sunk by a mine, but with no lives lost.

September 20.—The mobilization of all the military forces of Bulgaria is ordered—for the purpose of "armed neutrality," Sofia declares.

September 21.—The British Chancellor of the Exchequer announces to the House of Commons that Great Britain's debt at the close of the fiscal year will be $11,000,000,000, and proposes to add 40 per cent. to the income tax, increas-

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ing its scope to all incomes over $650. Duties on all articles of common consumption will be increased, and the profits of manufacture of war-supplies will be heavily assessed.

It is announced from Berlin that submarine commanders are given strict instructions to give all liners the benefit of the doubt where their intentions are uncertain, and to permit the ships to escape rather than run the risk of error.

Great Britain sends us what is claimed to be a piece of a torpedo-shell that sank the *Hesperian*.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 16.—The treaty between the United States and Haiti is signed, the Haitian Government is officially recognized, and a salute is fired to the Haitian flag by the United States forces at Port au Prince.

September 18.—The Pan-American Conference reaches a decision that the six South-American countries involved and the United States will recognize as a *de facto* Government in Mexico that Government which in the opinion of all seven countries is the strongest physically as well as morally.

Word is received of the safety of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commander of the Canadian arctic expedition, and of his discovery on June 18 last, at 77° 43′ north and 117° west, of land hitherto unknown.

September 19.—Word is received that the Greek passenger-steamer *Athinai*, New York to Piræus, with a small passenger-list but much cargo and mail, is afire and abandoned in midocean. The Anchor liner *Tuscania*, standing by, reports the catastrophe.

September 21.—Official dispatches from Mexico declare that General Maytorena is successful in driving Carranza forces, under General Calles, out of the State of Sonora.

DOMESTIC

September 16.—Germany's explanation that the Allan liner *Hesperian* was not sunk by a German submarine, but struck a mine, is received at Washington.

A skirmish between a handful of Mexican bandits and Texans occurs ten miles north of Brownsville.

The hottest September 16 in the records of the Weather Bureau closes schools in New York and New England and causes many prostrations and deaths.

September 17.—Word is received from the American Consul at St. Michael's, Azores, that the fire discovered on the Fabre liner *Sant' Anna*, New York to Marseilles, with 1,764 passengers, on September 12, and which forced it to put in at Ponta Delgada, Azores, was caused by incendiary bombs concealed in the hold.

American cavalrymen meet Mexican marauders in two skirmishes on the Rio Grande, at Brownsville and at Donna.

Secretary Daniels orders out of commission, until they can be thoroughly tested, all submarines of the type of the *F-4*, sunk in Honolulu Harbor.

September 20.—The Anglo-French commission conferring with American bankers agree to the main details of the loan that is sought here for Great Britain and France. The amount is fixt between $500,000,000 and $800,000,000, to be borrowed at 5 per cent., on short-term bonds issued by the two European Governments, and the whole loan is to be underwritten by a syndicate of the

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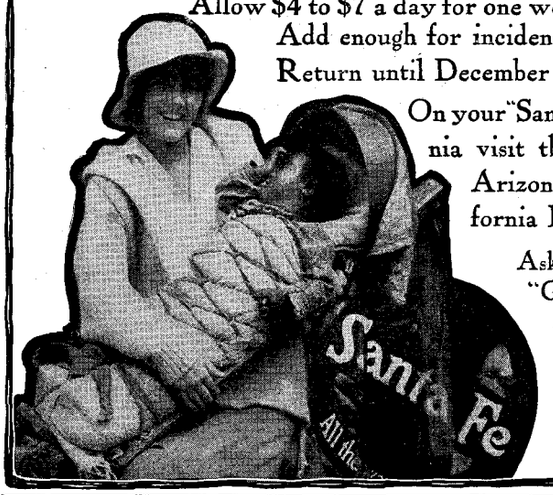

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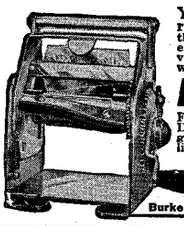

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largest American banking institutions as guarantors.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., begins the personal inspection of the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that he promised "Mother Jones" to make when he was a witness before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations in January.

September 22.—The receipt of a new *Frye* note from Germany is announced, replying to our note of August 10.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. C. B.," Winter Harbor, Me.—"Which is the correct form of address in a letter to a business firm consisting of two married women?"

"Mesdames" is the accepted form of address.

"W. W.," Salinas, Cal.—"Is the word *feloniously* used correctly in the following sentence? If not, why? 'Where a person, knowing that a thing is the property of another, . . . appropriates it to the taker's use, there is a criminal intent—a *feloniously* taking.'"

The phraseology of the law is distinct from that of every-day speech—"a *felonious* taking" we judge to be correct.

"W. H. R.," Niagara, Wis.—"Please explain why there should or should not be a period placed after a Roman numeral regardless of where it appears in the middle or at the end of a sentence. If the use of a period isn't compulsory, properly speaking, please advise why."

This is now merely a matter of author's or printing-house style. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, in its definition of notation, shows the numerals without periods, as also does De Vinne in his book on typography. F. H. Teall, however, in his "Punctuation," regards Roman numerals as abbreviations, and urges the use of the period. He cites the sentence, "William I made a mistake." This might mean that William the First made a mistake, or that the person speaking to William made a mistake. Dr. Vizetelly, in his "Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer," says: "The period or full stop is used . . . after Roman numerals, except when they are used to number pages." From these, it would appear that there is considerable division of authority on the subject, and that, as we said above, the matter is a question merely of office usage.

"C. J. S.," New York, N. Y.—"In the following sentence, which of the forms of expression, A or B, is correct? 'It is a timely word of advice that will be heeded because—(A) behind it *is* months of hammering,' etc. (B)' behind it *are* months of hammering,' etc."

"Behind it *are* months of hammering," is the correct form. The subject "months," being plural, must take a plural verb.

"M. E. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'I tender my heartfelt sympathy *at* your great loss.'"

The preposition should be *in*, not *at*. "I tender my heartfelt sympathy (*to* you) *in* your great loss." The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY gives as the correct prepositions to use with *sympathy* the following: "Sympathy *with* another *in* joy or grief; sympathy *for* the needy *in* their distress; sympathy *between* kindred spirits."

"G. E. L.," Howe, Ind.—"Kindly explain the meaning and derivation of the word *Gallophobe*."

This word means "one who fears or detests the French." It is made up of the prefix *Gallo-*, from the Latin *Gallus*, Gaul, meaning French, and the suffix *-phobe*, from the Greek *phobos*, fear, meaning "one who fears." You will find the word on page 1004 of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, at the top of the left-hand column, under the term *Gallophobia*, "hatred or dread of anything French." It is pronounced *Gal'lo-phobe*, with the *a* as in *fat*, the *o* as in *obey*, and the final *o* as in *go*, the accent being on the first syllable.

"W. E.," Lansing, Mich.—"Which is the better form—'The meeting which was to be held last evening has been adjourned until to-morrow evening,' or 'The meeting which was *to have been held* last evening has been adjourned until to-morrow evening?'"

The correct sentence to use is "The meeting, which was to have been held last evening, has been adjourned until to-morrow evening."

"L. N. R.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the word *further* used properly in the sentence, 'I will continue to give this *further* attention'?"

The word *further* is unnecessary if you use the word *continue*, as both express the same thought and one is obviously redundant. You can say either "I will *continue* to give this attention," or "I will give this *further* attention," both sentences meaning the same thing.

"C. R. St.," Havre, Mont.—"Kindly advise whether the *tomato*, meaning the edible portion, is a fruit or a vegetable."

It is recognized in botany as the fruit of the plant, but in the commercial sense it is commonly known as a vegetable. If you will turn to the definition of *tomato* on page 2531 of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, you will find the matter fully explained.

"J. F. S. M.," Syracuse, N. Y.—"Kindly settle the following dispute—'A' claims that the meaning of the word *intern* is strictly limited and that it is properly applied only to armed forces of the belligerent which seek relief on neutral soil or, in the case of war-ships, which remain in a neutral port longer than twenty-four hours and are, therefore, held by the neutral Power until the close of the war. 'B' claims that in addition to this meaning the word can have a much broader meaning, and in this broader sense it applies to the German merchant vessels now in American ports which are held there only by their owners' orders for fear of capture should they put to sea."

According to the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, the word *intern* means: "To shut within a particular place; confine within a town or fortress; send to or keep in an interior place; place under restraint; as, to *intern* a political prisoner." This refers to the compulsory holding of foreign armed forces, military or naval, in a neutral country. The German vessels in the harbor of New York are *interned* there only in the sense that they are "shut within a particular place," by the fact that if they put to sea they are most likely to be captured or sunk by some war-ship of the Allied Powers soon after they get outside of the three-mile limit. In this sense, it may be said that they are *interned;* altho there is no compulsion by the United States.

"V. J. V.," Duluth, Minn.—"What is the meaning and pronunciation of the word *Teutophobia;* also the reason for capitalizing the same?"

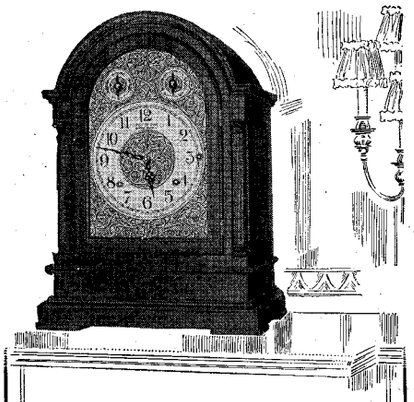
This word is compounded of the prefix *Teuto-*, meaning German, from the Latin *Teutoni*, the name given by the Romans to the Germans, and the suffix *-phobia*, meaning fear, from the Greek *phobos*, fear. It means fear or dislike of the Germans. The word is capitalized as the first element is a derivative of a proper name. It is pronounced *Tiu"to-pho'bi-a*, the *i* as in *hit*, the *u* as in *rule*, the *o* as in *obey*, the next *o* as in *go*, the *i* as in *habit*, and the *a* as in *final*, the main accent being on the syllable *pho*, and the secondary accent on the syllable *Tiu*.

"H. H.," Elmira, N. Y.—"Which is correct—'Did you hear me laugh?' or 'Did you hear my laughter?'"

Both sentences are correct. Goold Brown, in his "Grammar of English Grammars," page 626, Rule xix, "Infinitives," says: "The active verbs, *bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see*, and their participles, usually take the infinitive after them without the preposition *to;* as, 'If he *bade* thee *depart*, how *darest* thou *stay?*'" "Did you hear me laugh?" is, therefore, correct. "Did you hear my laughter?" is also correct.

"S. K.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Is the word *lit*, as used in the sentence, 'Americans do not care to have Mr. Begbie, or any other alien who has just *lit* in New York, point out to them where their duty lies toward Belgium,' grammatical?"

There is no literary authority for the use of such a word. "Lit" is a colloquial expression, having the meaning of "alighted," and is an error probably caused by analogy with the past participle of the verb "to light." No writer with a knowledge of good English would use the word without quoting it to show that it is colloquial.



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Chime Clock 2000, shown here, is handsome and massive in appearance, standing 16 inches high. The face is gold-plated openwork on silvered-metal background. The case is fine-grain mahogany with mahogany grill work at sides.

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Our Chime Clocks are made in many designs and sizes, with single or double chimes, inlaid or plain cases. There is a style and price to suit every fancy. See them at your jeweler's. Ask him for descriptive circular on Chime Clocks or write to us for booklet.

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